JOHN BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE SOVEREIGN, AND THE PEOPLE!"

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SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882.

PRICE 5D.
BY POST 5½D.

FOR SUNDAY READING

The following Contributions in

THE QUIVER for JUNE,

PRICE 6d.

(Ready May 25), will be found especially appropriate:

The Footsteps of Ministry. By the Rev. P. B. POWER, M.A.

The Healing of Anxiety. By the Rev. W. M. STATHAM.

A City of Charities. By ANNE BEALE.

The Little Band at Herrnhut, and how God ANSWERED THEIR PRAYERS. By the Rev. R. SHINDLER.

Birth-Days and Death-Days. By the Rev. T. M. MORRIS.

The Pearl Ring. Story by the Author of "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye."

Christ the World's True Light. By the Rev. HENRY ALLON, D.D.

One of His Little Ones. Story by the Author of "Aunt Tabitha's Waifs."

Half-Hours with the Children. By the Rev. GORDON CALTHROP, M.A.

The Children's Sunday. By GEORGE WEATHERLY.

Scripture Lessons for School and Home.—Stories from Esther. By the Rev. J. W. GEDGE, M.A.

Working Girls in London.

There are also numerous Papers of general interest, amongst which may be mentioned:—

Into a Larger Room. Serial Story.

Whither Drifting. Serial Story by the Author of "Lost in the Winning."

"Now May He, who from the Dead." Music by the Rev. F. PEEL, B.Mus.

June. By the Rev. J. T. BURTON WOLLASTON.

My Kate. A Short Story. By SARAH PITT.

And the Part contains

A Plea for "The Quiver" Lifeboats, in which some very interesting facts are given.

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NOTICE.

The financial Year of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society ends on the 31st May. The proportion of profits to be allotted from the Bonus of 1886 to assurances completed before that date, will be larger to those of later entry.

STEWART HELDER, Actuary.
MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Established 1823.

Assets on 31st December, 1881		£5,422,545
Income for the year 1881		469,369
Claims paid to 31st December, 1881 ..		13,040,312
Bonuses hitherto allotted..		6,108,091

Expenses of Management, including Commission, about 4½ per cent. of Income.

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Loans granted on security of Policies, Life Interests, and Reversions.

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His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY has appointed FRIDAY, May 26, at 2.30 p.m., for the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of this SOCIETY, which is to be converted into a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held in the NATIONAL SOCIETY'S ROOM, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. All persons interested in church building and church extension are invited to be present. No tickets required.

The Bishops of Carlisle and Truro, the Earl of Powis, Earl Nelson, the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. Windsor Clive, M.P., and others are expected to attend.

R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, Secretary.

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Réné's Cure for Rheumatism is made from the prescription of an eminent French Physician, and has now been before the public for upwards of twenty years. It is not a quack remedy, and never fails to afford relief. It softens the ligaments and strengthens the joints, and removes all pains as if by magic.

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DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

NO AGENTS.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11 30. Grand Attractions. Everything Free. 2.0, 8, and 8, Grand Unrivalled Variety Entertainment. A Host of Novelties. Produced on a scale of unexampled magnificence.—NOTICE.—All Extra charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

COVENT GARDEN.

Madame Albani.—To-day (Saturday), RIGOLETTO. Gilda, Madame Albani; Maddalena, Madame Trebelli; Rigoletto, Signor Pandolfini; and Il Duca, Signor Frapolli.

Madame Albani.—Monday, May 22nd, MIGNON: Madame Albani, Madame Valleria, Madame Trebelli; Mons. Gailhard, and Signor Lestellier. Conductor, Mons. Dupont.

Second Appearance this Season of Madame Adelina Patti.—Tuesday, May 23rd, IL TROVATORE: Madame Adelina Patti, Mademoiselle Stahl; Mons. Devries, and Signor Nicolini.

Madame Trebelli.—Thursday, May, 25th, LA FAVORITA: Madame Trebelli, Signor Cotogni, Mons. Gresse, and Signor Lestellier.

Madame Adelina Patti.—Friday, May 26th, ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Giulietta, Madame Adelina Patti; Capuleto, Mons. Dufriche; Mercuzio, Signor Cotogni; Frate Lorenzo, Signor de Reszke; and Romeo, Signor Nicolini.

First Appearance of Madame Pauline Lucca.—Saturday, May, 27th. Bizet's Opera, CARMEN, will be produced. Madame Pauline Lucca, Madame Valleria, Mons. Bouhy, and Signor Lestellier.

Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 5.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket.

German Opera, DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN, a Festival Play for four nights. Director Mr. Angelo Neumann. Last cycle but one, May 19, 20, 22, 23.

To-night, (Saturday), May 20, DIE WALKURE, commence at 7.30, end at 11.30. Albert Niemann, Otto Schelper, Heinr. Wiegand, Anna Sachse Hofmeister, Therese Vogl, Hedwig Reichter-Kindermann.

Conductor, Mr. Anton Seidl. Régisseur, Albert Petermann.

The remaining seats for this cycle may now be obtained for single nights at the following prices:—Grand tier boxes £12 12s.; pit tier boxes, £10 10s.; first tier boxes, £9 9s.; second tier boxes, £6 6s.; third tier boxes, £3 3s.; orchestra stalls, £2; grand circle stalls, £1 10s.; box seats, £1; amphitheatre stalls, 15s.; gallery stalls, 10s. In consequence of numerous solicitations received from the patrons of the gallery, the price of the nightly admission for the two remaining cycles, will be 2s. 6d. The gallery is unreserved, but the issue of tickets will be strictly limited to the available space. Full particulars and tickets to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, and also at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—GERMAN OPERA.

Directors: H. Franko and B. Pollini.

This Evening (Saturday), May 20 (second performance), DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Holländer, Herr Eugen Gura; Senta, Frau Rosa Sucher; Erik, Herr J. Wolff; Daland, Herr P. Ehrke; Mary, Fräulein J. Schelfsky; Steuermann, Herr L. Landau. Conductor, Herr Hans Richter.

Tuesday next, TANNHAUSER.

Doors open 7.30. Commence at 8.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A SIMPLE SWEEP.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 8, A PAIR OF THEM. At 8.30, THOSE GIRLS. At 9.30, LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST (Burlesque).

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MOTHS.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by at 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 8, ON AN ISLAND. At 8.30, LONDON ASSURANCE.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE. — This Evening, at 9.30, SINDBAD. At 8.45, LONG AGO. At 7.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS. At 8.30, AUNTIE: Mr. J. L. Toole. Conclude with BARDELL V. PICKWICK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Preceded, at 7.30, by WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, SUNSHINE. At 8.15, OUR BOYS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending May 27.

Tuesday—Drama, HUMANITY, Miss Amy Steinberg and the Standard Theatre Company. Thursday—Comedy, CRUTCH AND TOOTHPICK. Saturday—Saturday Concert.

DAILY—Last Week but One of the International Electric Exhibition. The Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Orchestral Concerts (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Hungarian Band (J. Barcza). Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling) Lighted at Dusk by Electric Light. Skating Rink. Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre).

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Season Ticket.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—M. Grévy received on Wednesday in public audience Prince Mavrocordato, who presented to him the letters of recall of his predecessor, M. Brailas Arméni, and his own credentials as Greek Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Empress Eugénie has won her case at Marseilles, and has been awarded all her costs. The town was defeated step by step on every point of law. The decision is said to have caused unfeigned astonishment in court, but was received with evident satisfaction. The case will be carried by the Municipality to the Court of Appeal at Aix; but it is extremely improbable that the judgment will be set aside there.

ITALY.—Thirty-eight of the Italian artists who took part in the international competition for the monument to be erected to Victor Emmanuel have petitioned the Chamber of Deputies to annul the verdict of the jury. Signor Nicotera has demanded that this petition shall be declared urgent. It will be remembered that the jury gave the first prize to a foreign architect, M. Henri Nenot, of the French Academy at the Villa Medici.

It is stated that Signor Maccio, ex-Italian Consul-General at Tunis, whose influence and abilities were so especially objectionable to M. Roustan and the French Government, has refused the post of Italian Minister at Montevideo. The official organs formally contradict the assertions made by some papers that King Humbert's trip to the Castle of Monza had reference to a visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to Italy.

On the morning of Ascension Day the Pope celebrated Mass in the Great Hall of the Consistory. There were four hundred persons present.

RUSSIA.—The disastrous effects of the Anti-Jewish riots which continue in the south are already making themselves felt. Commerce and industry are suffering in an unprecedented degree. Business men are complaining loudly, especially those whose trade depends upon the confidence and credit given by commercial houses abroad. Even the Moscow Exhibition bids fair to become a failure. The number of exhibitors from an empire of 90,000,000 of subjects is only counted at about 2,000, and many of these have not yet been able to send their goods. Foreign houses express so much mistrust that, as business men on 'Change remark, twenty or thirty telegrams have now to be exchanged with houses abroad before one transaction can be carried through. According to trustworthy *data*, gathered from various sources, the material damage done by the Anti-Jewish movement of last year and this spring, including the houses, bread stuffs, and other property destroyed, the money taken away by the 5,400 Jewish families who emigrated last year, and by the 228,000 families and 32,000 single men who have emigrated this year, amounts approximately to about £22,000,000, all lost to Russia. To this must be added the losses resulting from the prevention of labour and profit, not only of the Jews, but of others during the riots, from the stagnation of trade generally, and in various other ways, which would increase the total by many more millions.

An alarming piece of news comes from Odessa. A rumour is extensively circulated that, according to a telegram from General Gourko, Governor-General of Odessa, an investigation in the barracks at Odessa has resulted in implicating three artillery officers in crimes against the State. Two of them are said to have hanged themselves before they could be arrested. The investigation was made in pursuance of a recent general order of the Grand Duke Vladimir, with regard to the inspection of barracks, in view of suspicious conduct among any of the troops.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Paris*, whose information is guaranteed, sends an interesting account of the Czar's daily life at Gatschina. The nervous agitation from which his Majesty has suffered since he was first called to the throne appears to be gaining a stronger hold on his mind every day. It was only after much hesitation that Alexander III. resolved to visit his father's grave on the anniversary of his death, and dispensed with the precaution of ordering all the inhabitants to remain indoors until twelve o'clock on the day in question. He overcame his nervous fears for a short time, but on returning to Gatschina relapsed into a state of terror from which he has not yet recovered. Gatschina, as every one knows, has been surrounded by three walls, sentries and patrols have been multiplied, and any person penetrating into the castle is subjected to a searching examination at the hands of special inspectors. These precautions not being considered sufficient, the Emperor himself resolved to test the efficiency of his guards, and much to his horror succeeded in eluding their vigilance and entering the castle without being seen. In the midst of this semi-incarceration the Czar found it difficult to take the amount of exercise ordered by his medical advisers, and only obtained a solution of the difficulty by bethinking himself of Mr. Gladstone's example at Hawarden. The correspondent of the *Paris* does not state whether his Majesty so closely follows the example of his friend in England as to fell trees himself, but he displays the utmost vigour in chopping the fallen timber into logs. "A short time ago a member of the Imperial family was shocked to find Alexander III. in his shirt-sleeves in the middle of an open space in the wood, perspiring freely, and busily engaged in sawing an enormous pine-tree into logs of equal length, while his eldest son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was stacking the results of his father's labours." The writer of the above lines is convinced that the coronation of the Czar will not take place at all.

EGYPT.—A communication was made on Tuesday to the Porte by the English and French Ambassadors to the effect that the Powers had decided to send a combined fleet to Alexandria to watch events. This has drawn from the Turkish Government a confirmation of the recent declaration made by its circular to its representatives abroad that the political situation in Egypt did not, in its opinion, call for immediate intervention, but that should the crisis become intensified, the right of military occupation in view of the maintenance of order and legitimate authority would clearly appertain to the sovereign power. The Porte has throughout upheld this declaration, with the statement that it would not have recourse to extreme measures without previously consulting the Western Powers. The correspondent who communicates this adds that Turkish naval and military preparations are being actively pushed on, and all hands are employed in getting ready for sea several ironclads, which it is believed in Constantinople will serve as transports for troops in case a military occupation of the disturbed province shall be decided upon.

In order that Europe may be enlightened as to the proceedings of the late court-martial and the men who now rule Egypt, the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the statement of one of the prisoners, the authenticity of which he is prepared to maintain. He says:—

On arriving at Cairo I was led to the Abdin Barracks, and thrust into an underground cell without windows or furniture. Next day I was brought before the court-martial, and informed by the president that twelve witnesses had deposed that I was conspiring against Arabi Pasha. I replied that it was absolutely false, and I had always been a faithful servant of the Government, against which I had no complaint to make, and that I refused to be tried by a court-martial amongst whose members there were generals against whom I was accused of conspiring. No notice was taken of my protest. For fifteen days I was brought before the court-martial, and each time I gave the same reply. During my confinement I was subjected to numberless tortures. I was never allowed to lie down. The continual brutality prevented my sleeping a moment. I was closely ironed on my arms and legs, and repeatedly beaten. The food sent from my house was eaten by the soldiers on guard, and dry bread was given me for my daily meals. One night, about midnight, six soldiers entered the cell and pinioned my arms. They were followed by a man in a mask carrying a candle and a written document. Unable to resist, my seal was taken from my pocket, and the masked man applied it to a document the contents of which I am entirely ignorant of.

The prisoner bears evident traces of the sufferings he has undergone. The marks of the irons are visible on his limbs, and he looks as though he had aged many years by his imprisonment.

CANADA.—The Dominion Parliament was on Wednesday prorogued by the Governor-General, Lord Lorne, who, in his speech on the occasion, expressed the belief that the members, on returning home, would find the country everywhere prosperous. His Excellency reviewed favourably the principal measures adopted during the session, and said that manufactures were already prosperous, and would be further aided by the abolition of the duties on metals and other raw materials. During the recess the Ministry would continue their efforts to secure favourable commercial arrangements with France and Spain, in which they would receive the hearty support of Her Majesty's Government. This support, which would greatly strengthen Canada in her foreign trade negotiations, was the more readily accorded, as England relied on no Canadian preference against her trade or products and manufactures. Agricultural and other industries had rapidly developed, and would have progressed even further, but capitalists hesitated to invest in any undertaking liable to be jeopardised by change in the tariff and fiscal policy adopted in 1879. Parliament would soon be dissolved, in order to allow the people to pronounce judgment on this policy, and also to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The report that was published on Monday evening of the finding of the car that conveyed the assassins and also of the identification of the driver, is now contradicted. Even if it were confirmed, it is said that the police have come to the conclusion that, without the aid of an informer, all the information they have obtained up to the present will go for nothing. According to the *Standard* correspondent, the fifteen persons who saw a car with four persons on it driving furiously from the park and along the route which the murderers took, differ materially in their description of it and its occupants. Some say the back panel was green and the wheels white; others are positive that the back was red, and the wheels and underneath portion yellow; while another says he is certain the wheels were a peculiar grey. Then again the description of the carman differs. When the parade was made last week none of the witnesses would go so far as to say that a jarvey suspected, who was before them (though he did not know it), was the man, nor would they say that he was not. The horse and car hired on the day of the assassination have also been inspected by these persons, and here again there is a remarkable difference of opinion between them. The great number say that the car is like that which they had seen, but they are not able to agree in identifying the horse. The authorities maintain that the assassins are still in Dublin, and that they are being harboured in concealment in a quarter of the city which is being closely watched.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* gives a still more desponding account. He says the chance of reaching the perpetrators of the tragedy is remoter than ever. It has been stated that the murderers could at any moment be pounced upon, but that the detectives were cunningly weaving their toils around them before seizing their prey. It is all a delusion or a dream conjured up by the excited imagination of a gossiping public and of those who desire to humour them by the promise of good news. The hope of ever bringing the assassins to justice is beginning to die out; and the patience with which each day's expected disclosures were awaited being now exhausted, a feeling of bitter disappointment and irritation is beginning to find vent in complaints *against the police and the authorities for want of presence of mind and of energy in the first instance.* The officers cling to the hope that the last proclamation offering £500 reward for information which may lead to the arrest of any person found harbouring the murderers may open new sources of intelligence.

The dwelling-house, out-offices, and two cows, the property of a blacksmith named Mahoney, residing near Listowel, were completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The motive of the outrage is ascribed to a bad feeling created against Mahoney in consequence of retaining in his employment a workman named M'Carthy, who gave evidence on behalf of the Crown at the last Cork Assizes in a case in which the prisoners were charged with assault and robbery. Mahoney had been warned to get rid of the man.

On Saturday morning three shots were fired into the dwelling-house of a man named Moore, at Clogher, county Tyrone. Moore and his wife were in the sleeping apartment, and a bullet embedded itself in the door.

The house of a widow named Burke, residing near Cashel, with all her poultry, &c., was burnt to the ground on Monday night because her daughter, employed in the household of Mr. Massey, J.P., of Suir Castle, who is Boycotted, did not leave her situation in obedience to a threatening notice. The incendiaries knocked at Mrs. Burke's door and roused her from sleep after they had ignited her thatch.

A return has been issued from the House of Commons showing all the agrarian outrages reported to the Irish constabulary during the first three months of the present year, and specifying the number of persons made amenable to justice for such offences. From this it appears that in January, out of a total of 479 outrages, the number of cases in which offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable was 448; the numbers in February were 407 and 384 respectively; and in March 531 and 485. The number of cases in which offenders were convicted were 12 in January, four in February, and five in March. The cases in which persons were made amenable, but not convicted, were 16 in January, 12 in February, and 23 in March; and the cases in which the accused are awaiting trial are three in January, seven in February, and 18 in March. Of the total of six murders in the three months, there has been no conviction obtained in a single instance. The convictions secured have been four for aggravated assaults, one for assaults on bailiffs and process-servers, one for cutting or maiming the person, one for incendiary fire, three for taking and holding forcible possession, nine for intimidation, one for riots and affrays, and one for firing into dwellings.

J. Murphy, of Charleville, county Cork, and John O'Connor, of Cork, were unconditionally released from Naas gaol on Thursday morning.

Lord Waterford, it is stated, has finally resolved on giving up fox-hunting in Ireland, and has offered to present the county gentry with his valuable pack of hounds. A meeting of the members of the Curraghmore Hunt Club has been called to consider the matter and to decide upon what steps should be taken to revive hunting in the county next season.

The following is an extract from a letter from a medical officer in one of the lunatic asylums in the west of Ireland. The writer says:—"It is to be hoped that something will at last be done to restore order in the country. I have had two men admitted here lately who have been driven out of their minds by fear of assassination, one of them, from near this, whose house was fired into because his sons worked for Mr. ——, and the other is the son of the old man ——, who was shot while sitting at his son's fireside."

Cardinal M'Cabe arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday evening. Replying to an address from the Town Commissioners, he said that their unhappy country had already laid to her charge many black agrarian crimes against life and property; but these could be traced to the unholy promotings of vengeance for some real or imaginary wrong. In the case of the two gentlemen who were murdered in Phœnix Park no such provocation could be alleged, and their murder must be regarded as an attempt to overawe all authority. It was the duty of every man, no matter what might be his creed or his political sympathies, first to lend his hearty aid to the detection of those wicked criminals who had brought sorrow unutterable on two unoffending families, and cast a dark shadow on the fair fame of Ireland; secondly, to use all his influence in guarding their poor fellow-countrymen from the dangers of being drawn into secret societies; and, thirdly, to sustain by whatever influence he might possess that authority which was designed by the Almighty to be the foundation and safeguard of society.

The *Daily News* New York correspondent telegraphs that a feeling of increasing bitterness towards England is noticeable among the Irish in America. Many Land League meeting have been held, at which the tendency was manifested to rebuke the strong condemnation of the Dublin assassinations, while denunciations of Mr. Gladstone were greeted with applause. At some of the meetings the assassinations were openly defended as executions.

It was observed on Monday evening that an unusually large number of police and detectives were on duty in the principal thoroughfares in Limerick. They wore their side-arms and carried revolvers. Their appearance gave rise to various surmises, the most generally accepted explanation being that the constabulary had received information which rendered it necessary to use exceptional precautions for the safety of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., who is now in Limerick.

At a public meeting in Salford, resolutions were passed expressing abhorrence of the assassinations and sympathy with the relatives of the victims. Dr. Vaughan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, was strongly of opinion that the terrible murders were not the work of the people of Ireland, but had been done by members of secret societies. He said it was altogether impossible for a true member of the Catholic Church to belong to a secret society, and that there were in his diocese about 150,000 Catholics who had tacitly protested against participation in such organisations.

At a recent indignation meeting of the inhabitants of Tuam, at which Colonel Nolan, M.P., was present, Father Healy proposed the following resolution—"That, while reprobating this mysterious murder, we trust that it has no closer connection with Ireland than that it has desecrated her soil; yet if, unhappily, it has been the work of Irish hands, we believe that it is one of the sad results of recent coercion, and that the crime of a few should not entail suffering on the many who reprobate the bloody deed."

Mr. Parnell, M.P., writes to the *France*, published in Paris, a letter, in which he says:—"I am sure that the crime was neither organised nor executed by the Fenians, nor by any of their branches, but by assassins who may, I think, be members of some association much more extreme. I thought it was commonly known that the Fenians do not approve o assassination."

The Queen has sent the following letter to Miss Burke:—

"*Buckingham Palace, May*, 10.

"Dear Miss Burke,—Though not personally acquainted with you, I am anxious to express to you again in writing how deep and sincere my sympathy is with you in this hour of terrible affliction and bereavement, and how much I deplore the loss of one who had devoted his life to the service of his Sovereign and country so loyally, faithfully, and ably. It is impossible to express the horror which I, in common with the world at large, have experienced at the dreadful event of last Saturday; and, while nothing can make up to you and poor Lady Frederick Cavendish the loss of a beloved brother and husband, the universal sympathy which is felt for you may, I hope, be soothing to you. Trusting that your health may not suffer and praying that God may support you,

"Believe me yours sincerely,

"(Signed) VICTORIA."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, MAY 12.

STATUTES OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The Bishop of LINCOLN said: I rise to move the following resolution:—

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from the statutes now on the table of this House for Lincoln College, Oxford.

I venture to submit this resolution to your Lordships in my capacity as Visitor of Lincoln College, and as the representative of two of my predecessors in the See of Lincoln, by whom the college was founded and endowed. I am aware, my Lords, that in moving this resolution I must expect to be encountered by two objections. First, it will be alleged, that I am contravening the wishes of the college itself as expressed in the petition from the Rector and Fellows, which has been presented by the noble Earl. My Lords, I have a great respect for Lincoln College and for the opinions of its members; but I submit that this petition is hardly to be regarded as an authentic and adequate representation of those opinions. It purports to come from the Rector and Fellows. But what, my Lords, are the facts of the case? It was adopted at a meeting consisting of eight persons. The Rector, who presided at the meeting, declined to vote. The total number of the Fellows in favour of it was four; two of these are non-resident; the third was a Commissioner; and three Fellows, who are resident, voted against it. I need hardly say more in reply to the first objection. The second seems to be more formidable. It will be urged that my resolution involves an animadversion on the proceedings of a distinguished body of persons, nominated by the Legislature in 1877—namely, the Commissioners for the University of Oxford. And this objection becomes more serious when it is remembered that the President of the Oxford Commission was the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack, and that next after him was the noble Earl (Redesdale), the Chairman of the Committees of your Lordships' House. I may, therefore, expect to be charged with presumption for challenging their acts. But, my Lords, I hope to be relieved from this imputation when I remind you of certain facts. The noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack had resigned his seat in the Commission—much to the regret of many persons at Oxford—before the Lincoln College statutes came under consideration. Next, your Lordships will remember that the Oxford Commission, properly so called, was not an independent body, but was swayed by influences from without. In preparing statutes for any college the Commissioners were required by the Act of 1877 to admit into their counsels three persons, as associates, elected by the college, who became Commissioners *pro illâ vice*, and who had equal votes with the Commissioners. In certain cases this provision was, I venture think, unfortunate. In cases where the votes of the Commission itself were nearly balanced, it enabled this collegiate triumvirate to sway the Commission, and practically to become the Commission; consequently, three persons, elected, it might be, as in Lincoln College, from a governing body of only about twelve in number, might stereotype their own peculiar sentiments on the statutes of the college, and might determine its destinies for future generations. Now, my Lords, that this is not an imaginary hypothesis in the case of Lincoln College may, I think, be shown from the *animus* which appeared in the original draft of the statutes of the college forwarded to me, as Visitor, by the secretary of the Commission. The first thing which I observed in that draft was, that it was proposed to deprive me of the office of Visitor—an office which had been held by Bishops of Lincoln for four hundred years—and to transfer that office to the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack. I wrote a letter of inquiry to that noble and learned Lord, and he assured me in reply that he was not cognisant of the proposal. I then inquired of the Commission what the reasons were for the proposed transfer. The answer which I received was, that the functions of a Visitor are judicial, and that they would be more fitly vested in the Lord Chancellor than in a Bishop. To this I rejoined that those functions were not merely or mainly judicial; that the Bishop of Lincoln was Ordinary of Lincoln College; that the college chapel was built by a Bishop of Lincoln, and was consecrated by a Commission from him, and that so recently as in 1871 it had been enacted by the Legislature that the superintendence of the religious services of the chapel should be vested in the Bishop as Visitor, and that, therefore, it would be an irregular proceeding to transfer such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, exercised for 400 years, from the Bishop of Lincoln to a judicial functionary, however eminent. The Commission at length yielded to my remonstrance, and restored me to the office of Visitor. The next proposal which I remarked in the new code of statutes was, that I was to be deprived of the patronage of a Fellowship in Lincoln College. That patronage has been administered by my predecessors for three centuries and a half. Lincoln College owes its existence and endowments to the diocese of Lincoln. It was founded and endowed for a Rector and fifteen Fellows by the bounty of two Bishops of Lincoln and of an Archdeacon of that diocese. The

College itself freely and gratefully acknowledged those benefactions by engaging in a solemn compact that one of the Fellowships should be for ever in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln, and this compact was confirmed by the Parliamentary Commissioners so recently as in 1854. But now it is proposed in this new code that, without any proof, or even any allegation of abuse in the administration of this patronage, the Bishops of Lincoln should at once cease to be patrons of this Fellowship as soon as these new statutes became law. My Lords, let me be allowed to ask—What property is safe if such acts of spoliation as this are proposed by persons in high place, and are authorised by the Legislature? Will they not be a precedent to be soon followed by similar acts of confiscation? Most of your lordships are patrons of ecclesiastical benefices; Church patronage has been abolished in Scotland. There is at present an energetic movement, as shown by recent debates in another place, against lay patronage—on the plea that ecclesiastical advowsons and first presentations are often sold by auction for money. If such patronage as has never been abused is abolished, what will become of patronage for which, in some cases, such a defence cannot be made? But, it is argued, all college offices ought to be elective, and in the hands of the Fellows, and therefore a Bishop ought to be deprived of his nomination to a Fellowship, secured by a prescription of more than three centuries, and by a recent legislative provision. My Lords, the mastership of one of the noblest colleges in the kingdom—that of Trinity College, Cambridge—is not elective, but it is in the nomination of the Crown. Is the appointment to a single Fellowship out of many to be taken away from a Bishop, and yet the nomination to the mastership of the greatest college in Cambridge to be reserved to the Crown?—

Ignoscit corvis, vexat censurâ columbas.

But I pass on to a still more important point—the provision made in the new statutes of Lincoln College for religious worship and instruction. Here I venture to think that the Commissioners (including, of course, the three chosen by the majority of the ten Fellows of the College) have not complied with the instructions they received from the Legislature in 1877 which appointed them. In those instructions they were required, in framing new statutes, to have primary regard to the "main design of the founder." The "main design" of the founder of Lincoln College is clear from the words of the preamble of the statutes, "to the glory of God, the increase of the clergy, and the welfare of the universal Church." In fact, Lincoln College was intended to be a seminary for ministers of the Church. The Rector and all the Fellows were to be in Holy Orders; and this provision was continued with some relaxations in the statutes of 1854, by which the Rector was to be in Holy Orders at his election, and all the Fellows except two were to enter Holy Orders within ten years after their election, or resign their Fellowships. But what, my Lords, is to be the future constitution of the college under the proposed new code? Neither the Rector nor any one of the Fellows, need be in Holy Orders; nor need they be members of the Church of England, nor even to be professors of the Christian religion. Nor is this all. The Commissioners were required by the Acts of 1871 and 1877 to make some provision in the college for religious worship morning and evening, and for religious instruction. And what provisions do they propose to make in the new statutes? If neither the Rector nor any one of the Fellows are disposed to undertake the duty, then two chaplains are to be appointed, with a salary of £50 a year each, to conduct the daily religious services of the college! and these chaplains are to be hired from year to year, and to be dismissed at the discretion of the governing body. These chaplains are, in fact, to be placed in a humiliating and ignominious position, much inferior to that of any curate in deacon's orders in the Church of England, who generally receives a stipend of £120 a year, and is under the protection of his Bishop, and cannot be dismissed without his consent. Lincoln College, which was designed by its founders to be pre-eminently a religious college, has been treated by the Commissioners far less favourably than other colleges—Brasenose, for instance, and many others—in this respect. My Lords, I have ventured to invite your lordships' attention to this subject because it seems to me to be one of vital national importance. The future destinies of the English nation depend much on the education given to the sons of the nobility and gentry of the land in our two ancient Universities. If the religious worship and instruction provided in our colleges should sink into disesteem and contempt, and should cease to exercise a salutary influence over the hearts and minds of those young men who are trained within their walls, I tremble for the future of England. But, my Lords, I must not trespass longer on your time by entering on so vast a subject. I will, therefore, conclude by endeavouring to answer a question which may reasonably be asked, and which is this, What will be the condition of Lincoln College if your Lordships should think fit in your wisdom to assent to the resolution which I have now the honour to submit to you? The reply is, the college will not be thrown back on any obsolete code, but on statutes which are not thirty years old, and which were revised and approved in 1854 by the Commissioners then appointed by your Lordships and by the other House of Parliament for that purpose; and when I remind your Lordships who those Commissioners were in 1854 you will feel a reasonable assurance that the code of 1854 was wisely framed. Among those Commissioners were the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Longley (then Bishop of Ripon), the Earl of Harrowby, Sir John Coleridge, Sir John Awdry, and Sir George Cornewall Lewis; and it was provided by them that those statutes might be amended from time to time by the college with certain consents, which, I think, have been enlarged by section 56 of the recent Act of 1877. It is quite clear, therefore, that while anything that is objectionable in the proposed code of 1882 may thus be removed from it after mature deliberation, it will be quite competent for the college, with the co-operation of the proper authorities, to adopt such recommendations in that code as may be shown to be improvements on the code framed by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1854. I heartily thank you for the patient indulgence with which you have now favoured me, and I beg leave to move the resolution which I have submitted to your lordships.

The Earl of Camperdown, who had a notice on the paper to call attention to a petition from the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, praying that the statute made for that college by the University Commissioners might be allowed to proceed, said that, although that statute was drawn up by the University Commissioners, it would more properly be described as the statute of Lincoln College itself. That college had taken the only means available to it at this juncture by presenting a petition which brought the facts of the case under the notice of their Lordships. The Right Rev. Prelate had made light of that petition, alleging that it was only signed by four persons. He fully agreed with him that the meeting at which the petition was signed was not numerously attended, but there was an excellent reason for that. The college had received no notice whatever from the Right Rev. Prelate of his intention to move the rejection of the whole of the statute. The Right Rev. Prelate had referred to the fact that the Rector did not vote on that occasion. He was desired to say by the Rector that, although that was the case, he was opposed to the statute being overthrown. The small number of signatures to the petition was really due to the fact that, whereas the Right Rev. Prelate had originally given notice to oppose the statute merely as regarded religious instruction, he had now moved the rejection of the entire statute. One point referred to by the Right Rev. Prelate was, that by the statute the Bishop was to be deprived of the privilege of nominating a Fellow. But that was not so. That question was dealt with by the University Committee, to which Committee the Right Rev. Prelate petitioned, with the result that the petition was dismissed. The main ground of objection to the statute was that by it insufficient provision was made for religious instruction. But why had not the Right Rev. Prelate availed himself of the power of appeal which he possessed to the Court specially appointed by Parliament for that purpose? The Right Rev. Prelate understood the situation perfectly well. He had appealed in the analogous case when the privilege of appointing a Fellow was taken away from him, and why did he not do so now? The University Committee, and not their Lordships' House, was the proper tribunal before which to bring the question. The Right Rev. Prelate, having neglected to avail himself of his power under the Act, now came before their Lordships and asked them to throw out the whole of this statute mainly because he objected to one portion of it. This point, although not brought before the University Committee, had been specially considered by the University Commission, who had decided that, under the existing statutes of the college, they had no power to enforce clerical restrictions with regard to any Fellowship in the college. The effect upon Lincoln College of throwing out this statute would be not to permit the college to reconsider their statutes and to bring them before the University Committee, because that Committee was as dead as the University Commission, but to throw the college back upon the statutes of 1854, by which the privilege of the Bishop to appoint a Fellow would be revived in the face of the declarations of both the University Committee and the University Commission that such a privilege ought no longer to exist. Moreover, throwing out this statute would enable the two Fellows at Lincoln College who had been appointed recently to hold their Fellowships *in perpetuum* instead of for seven years. The University itself would suffer from the throwing out of this statute, inasmuch as the emoluments of the recently-appointed Lincoln Professor of Classical Archæology and Art would be cut off. On the whole, he trusted that their Lordships would accede to the prayer of the college authorities, and would allow the statute to proceed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury ventured to ask the noble Earl behind him what was the exact duty in reference to statutes of this character which he deemed the House had to discharge. If the House had no right to consider them why had the Legislature directed that such statutes should be printed and circulated among their Lordships before they became law? The noble Earl had pointed out that, in the event of this statute being thrown out, the Lincoln Professor of Classical Archæology and Art would lose his appointment; but, for his own part, he could not help feeling that some of these professorships were more ornamental than useful, and that the study of the University would not suffer very greatly even though this professorship fell through. He granted that if they were compelled to fall back upon the statutes of 1854, the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College would not be entirely masters of the situation, free to make such statutes as they pleased, but there would be still a way open for making just as good statutes as they could propose. It was true that in some great colleges, such as All Saints' and New Colleges, no expressed clerical restrictions had been imposed with regard to Fellowships, because it was considered that where there was such a large number of Fellowships some among the Fellows would always be in Holy Orders. It was a very different matter, however, in the smaller colleges, with regard to which it was absolutely necessary to make some provision for the performance of Divine service. Having regard to the construction of the statute it was as open to any one to contend that all Fellows should be in Holy Orders as to contend that none should be. It was provided, for example, that the service of the Church of England should be read in the chapel by one of the Fellows. The intention clearly was that the Fellow should be in Holy Orders. Again, two chaplaincies, as they were called, which were really parochial cures, were to be held by Fellows, and in the event of one of the holders ceasing to be chaplain, he was to resign his Fellowship. Could anything be more obvious than that it was intended that an indissoluble bond should exist between the chaplaincy and the Fellowship held in conjunction with it? On the whole it appeared to him to be the common-sense view of the statute of 1854 that clerical Fellowships should exist. He should be sorry to do anything which might injure the college; but it seemed to him that no great harm would result if it fell back for some little time upon the system inaugurated in 1854, instead of being hastily reformed upon an untried modern system. Whatever disadvantage might now be experienced, it might, he believed, be amended by powers already existing.

The Lord Chancellor recognised fully the desirability of securing religious instruction in colleges, but pointed out that the Commissioners were hampered in regard to the appointment of clerical Fellows by certain legal impediments placed in their way by the statutes under which they were acting. It was a mistake to suppose that what had been done in the case of Lincoln College was capricious and exceptional. The very clause which called their attention to the duty of providing for religious instruction and for chapel services contained a negative and prohibitory provision to this effect that in any statute made by them they might not make the entering into Holy Orders or the taking of any test a condition of the holding of any office or emolument existing at the time of the passing of the Act, to which such a condition was not at the time of the passing of the Act attached. Hence there was necessarily a difference of treatment required in the case of different colleges. He thought the Most Rev. Primate had implied some want of confidence in one of the Commissioners concerned in the preparation of the statutes in question. That gentleman had now been elected to the Presidency of Corpus Christi College, a college of which he was not previously a member, and during his residence at Lincoln he and another distinguished member of that college, Mr. Merry, had discharged the duties of chaplain, and he could not but think that the opinion of the Commissioners was likely to be the more just. He had heard with some regret the observations of the Most Rev. Primate, who seemed to think that there was some special evil purpose in the framing of the statutes of Lincoln College, because they proposed to change the Visitor, and to resume the nomination of one of the Fellowships. He rejoiced that that change was not to take place, and that the important duties which, in his opinion, could be better discharged by the right rev. Prelate the Bishop were to remain in his hands. He had, therefore, heard with some degree of surprise the remark of the Most Rev. Prelate on that subject, and he thought, considering the circumstances, they were hardly necessary. The consequence of objecting to the statutes before the House, which as they stood were not substantially different from those of any other college in the University, would be most prejudicial. They belonged to the same general scheme and plan as those of the other colleges, and in some respects the Commissioners thought it of the very highest importance to maintain a uniformity of plan. They had advocated the creation of Fellowships to be filled by gentlemen who would perform official duties in their colleges, and of Fellowships to be held as prizes, not upon the wasteful system of life annuities, but for seven years, and they desired as far as possible to make them of a uniform value, in order to prevent any rivalries between the various colleges. Scholarships, too, were placed upon a uniform system, and if assent were withheld from these statutes Lincoln College would be placed in an entirely different position from the other colleges. He was far from saying there were not in the statutes some changes the value of which could only be tested by experience; but that would not be a reason with their Lordships for rejecting the statutes, and he put it to their Lordships whether they were prepared to say that a particular college, whose statutes, in no other respect differing from the rest, had been rejected by Parliament, should have the power to make alterations however dissimilar from the rest, with the consent of the Visitor, or whether they were prepared for further legislation concerning that particular college, and whether they considered it desirable that there should be constant legislation affecting the colleges and the University.

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against a use which had been made of the existence of the University Committee—a use which might mislead the House, because from the nature of it it was incapable of a direct reply. In the case of the decisions of other tribunals it might be possible to show the causes and the grounds of them, and to point out how far they were influenced by legal and by political considerations, but the peculiarity of tribunals issuing from the Privy Council was that they were forbidden by an old rule from stating the grounds on which their decisions were given, or giving the votes of the persons who constituted the tribunal. He was, therefore, incapable of answering directly what had been advanced; but that very fact showed that there ought not to be imported into the discussion the consideration of facts which could not be stated. He was sure that the legal Lords would not support the view which had been advanced of the relation of the University Committee to that House, and that the House was precluded from exercising an authority which it derived from the same Act of Parliament. As to the view that the House ought not to go against the decision of the Commissioners which Parliament called into existence, the Commission of the House derived their powers from the same source; the Parliament which created the Commission of 1877 created the appellate judgment of the House of Lords, to which appeal was now being made; and the one was as potent as the other. The main question was, what was the effect of these statutes on Lincoln College, and what would be the effect if it were rejected. The Lord Chancellor said that their operation was not substantially different in the case of Lincoln College from other colleges; but everything depended upon the definition of the adverb, and whether the management of religious instruction was a matter of substance. If it were, the difference between the statutes was that one set dealt satisfactorily with the subject, and another set unsatisfactorily. Originally the majority of Fellows in the University were in Holy Orders, and with comparatively little modification that state of things continued down to 1854. The Commission of 1877, although there was nothing in the Act of Parliament to indicate that so large a revolution was contemplated, went the enormous length of sweeping away all the clerical Fellowships in all the colleges, making only the reservation which they applied to the majority of colleges that the Principal and Fellows might if they thought fit elect to a Fellowship a person in Holy Orders who appeared eminently qualified to give religious instruction; and if at any time there appeared to be no Fellow in Holy Orders, there should, on the occurrence of a vacancy, be an election. In effect they were imperatively charged with the duty of supervising religious education. It was true the clause was not inserted in all the statutes, and that no college was treated precisely as Lincoln was; in all the others religious education was more favoured. The question was not whether the Commission ought to have inserted that precise provision, to which technical objection might exist, but whether they ought to have so entirely revolutionised the character of the college that, whereas all the Fellows except two were at one time bound to take Holy Orders, now not one was bound to take Holy Orders. It was quite clear it was not necessary for them to exterminate the clerical element of the college in the way they had done. They might have left things as they were; they might have modified them; they might have adopted many alternatives. What they were asked to say was that they did not approve of the exception to the general rule made in the case of Lincoln College, and that there should be among the governing body men whose duty it should be to supervise religious education. There was no similarity between this and the derisory appointment of a chaplain at £50 a year. What they were asked to say was that they did not approve of religious instruction being pushed aside in that contemptuous manner, and that they did approve of the minimum of general provision for religious education inserted in the statutes of the colleges generally, and that they wished to place Lincoln College on an equality with the rest of the University on the vital question of religious instruction.

Lord Coleridge desired to point out the position in which the matter would be left if the view of the noble Marquis were adopted. It had been suggested in the concluding words of the noble Marquis's address that Lincoln College was to be left until it could discover some means of placing itself, in regard to same religious education, on the same level or in the position as the other colleges in the University. The noble Marquis, however, had not suggested any means by which Lincoln College could place itself in that position.

The Marquis of Salisbury: It can stay as it is now.

Lord Coleridge admitted that it might, but the answer to this suggestion had been already given by his noble and learned friend on the woolsack. If there were no necessity for change, why did the noble marquis institute an inquiry? (Hear, hear.) The Right Rev. Prelate, or those who acted with him, could no doubt have informed the House on what ground the Right Rev. Prelate objected before the University Committee, and whether the point of religious education, which had been so powerfully pressed on the present occasion, was brought before the Committee at all. If it had been, the University Committee would have had the power, notwithstanding the fact that the University Commission was extinct, to disallow the statute in that regard, while it might have passed the rest of the statute. If that object were not raised before the University Committee, it seemed hard on the college and on the University to raise it before their Lordships, who did not possess a judicial power, although they could, if they pleased, disallow the whole of the statute. Considering that there were clergymen living in Oxford who probably had other benefices and means of support, he did not think the minimum sum named in the statute for the chaplain's stipend was unreasonably low. He felt it would be a great pity to reject the statute on these grounds. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Cranbrook supported the motion.

The Bishop of Carlisle much regretted that he could not support the motion of his Right Rev. brother. He fully assented to what the noble Marquis opposite had said as to the importance of entrusting the religious instruction of the college to a member of the college. He agreed with the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack that the influence of a member of the governing body who mixed with the undergraduates would be much greater than that of a person from without. In Cambridge, where even the chapel was served by clergy outside the college, the result was found to be very unsatisfactory, and he should be glad if the possibility of such an arrangement could be avoided in Lincoln College. But the Lord Chancellor had shown that there were special legal difficulties in respect of Lincoln College, and that the Commissioners had done their best in the matter. In some of the smaller colleges of his own University, where there was no clerical Fellow, the practice was to appoint a Dean from outside, and, on the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, to appoint the Dean to the vacancy, and he wondered why that practice could not be more generally followed. There were great and obvious disadvantages in entirely upsetting the statute—(hear, hear)—and, as there was apparently a legal impossibility of effecting the purpose of the motion without doing so, he should vote against the motion. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London supported the motion.

Their Lordships divided, when the numbers were—

Contents	...	...	...	71
Non-contents	...	...	...	42
Majority	...	...	...	—29

The motion was therefore carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

Egyptian Affairs.

Lord Granville, replying to Lord Delawarr, made a statement on the subject of the affairs of Egypt. He repeated what he had previously said, that the policy of the Government was the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, of the authority of the Khedive, and of the rights of the Egyptian people as guaranteed by imperial firman. The European Powers unanimously adhered to the policy thus described. The claims of the European Powers to be consulted as to any changes which might be proposed in Egypt by France and England had never been denied by either of the latter Powers. The Governments of France and England had throughout been acting with the most perfect loyalty to each other; and he held a letter in which M. de Freycinet denied that in his speech of the 11th inst., taken as a whole, he used language claiming for France a preponderating influence. In consequence of a change which occurred some weeks ago in the state of Egyptian affairs, an understanding was come to by France and England; the European Powers unanimously agreed to what France and England proposed, and since that time almost identical instructions had been sent to the French and English agents in Egypt. Lately Tewfik Pasha had shown great energy and courage; but the Governments of France and England had thought it advisable to direct that three ships of the French and three ships of the English fleet should proceed to Alexandria. There was was a perfect understanding between the two countries as to the manner of dealing with certain contingencies which he hoped would not

arise. Of course he could not state what those measures were; but he entertained more than a hope that peace and prosperity would be established in Egypt without the employment of force.

Lord SALISBURY said that there was nothing in the statement of Lord Granville to which he could take exception. He concurred in the opinion that all hopes of beneficial action in Egypt depended on the cordial understanding of France and England; but he hoped M. de Freycinet was fully convinced that England would allow no other Power to have a superior interest in Egypt to hers. "Force is no remedy" was not so popular as it had been in respect of our home affairs; but, at all events, he presumed that no statesman would erect it into a maxim of foreign policy. Whatever might be the language we used, it would have no effect in Egypt if we did not make the Egyptians understand that, if necessary, we were prepared to back our words up with deeds; and, if recourse must be had to the sword, the paramount interests of this country required that the sword of France should not be dominant.

Several unimportant Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Answering a question asked by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE with reference to the intentions of the Government on the subject of Egyptian affairs, Sir CHARLES DILKE said that in March last certain divergencies between the Governments of France and England on this subject manifested themselves, but had been totally removed. During the present month a critical state of affairs had arisen in Egypt, and the two Governments were now in absolute accord in view of certain eventualities, which it was hoped might not arise; and they felt sure that their course would meet with the assent of the other Powers and of the Porte. In answer to Sir HENRY WOLFF, Sir CHARLES DILKE said the English and French fleets had gone to Suda Bay, in Crete, and orders had been sent to them to repair to Alexandria. Replying to Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, he said the Porte had not yet assented to the course proposed by the two Governments; and Mr. O'DONNELL having asked whether a joint French and English expedition or a Turkish expedition were part of that course, Sir CHARLES DILKE declined to answer.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MR. PARNELL.

Mr. PULESTON having asked whether the Prime Minister would now produce the documentary evidence on which the three members of Parliament were released, Mr. GLADSTONE said it consisted of letters between members, the production of which would not fall within any ordinary rule, and was, indeed, rather to be deprecated, as tending to diminish the responsibility of Ministers.

Mr. PARNELL said that his share of the correspondence consisted of a letter from Kilmainham to Mr. O'Shea, dated April 28, 1882. He read the letter, in which, referring to conversations with Mr. O'Shea, as to amendments of the Land Act, he impressed on him, first of all, that a settlement of the arrears question was to be desired, as it will "enable us to show that the smaller tenants have been treated with justice and generosity." But the proposals suggested "in some quarters" that the advance should be a loan, Mr. Parnell said, must be rejected; and he added that if this question were settled he had every confidence that the exertions "we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittingly, would have the effect of stopping outrages and intimidation of every kind." He also insisted on the necessity of admitting leaseholders to the benefit of the Act, on the importance of extending the purchase clauses, and expressed a hope that the tenure clauses would be amended. The letter, as Mr. Parnell read it, concluded by expressing a conviction that, after such a practical reform of the Land Act, the Government at the end of the session would, from the state of the country, be thoroughly justified in dispensing with further coercive legislation. Lord JOHN MANNERS asked whether this was the only documentary evidence received by the Prime Minister. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that as he spoke in the plural, of course, there were other letters, but they did not in the least qualify the letter just read. Mr. FORSTER asked whether the whole of the letter had been read; and Mr. PARNELL said he had read a copy furnished him by Mr. O'Shea, as he had not kept a copy. There might be a paragraph omitted—at this there was much sarcastic cheering from the Opposition—but personally he had no objection to its being read. Mr. O'SHEA said he would take an early opportunity of explaining all his actions; but being met by loud cries of "Read," he said he had not a copy of the letter; and upon this Mr. Forster, amid much laughter, handed him a copy. After some hesitation and consultation with his friends about him, Mr. O'SHEA read the copy, which was identical with Mr. Parnell's version, except that at the end it contained the additional words that a practical settlement of the Land Act "would, I feel sure, enable us to co-operate with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles." On hearing this there was much sarcastic cheering and laughter from the Opposition side. Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR asked whether Mr. Forster had got a copy of the letter as a member of the Cabinet; but the SPEAKER said that such a question could not be put. Mr. ONSLOW asked whether Mr. Gladstone had seen this letter when he said there never was the slightest understanding with Mr. PARNELL of any sort; to which Mr. GLADSTONE replied that he had, and he still repeated that there was no understanding. Mr. RITCHIE asked whether the words "in some quarters" meant the Government, and Mr. GLADSTONE said "No."

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Several hours were spent in Committee upon the Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill, the details of which were subjected to close examination. The four first clauses were passed without material alteration. With regard to the fifth clause, Sir HENRY JAMES, assenting to the widely expressed opinion that penalties ought not to be too severe, proposed to reduce the maximum term of imprisonment under the clause from two years to one. Sir WALTER BARTTELOT insisted that three months would be sufficient. On a division, the proposal to fix the term at one year was carried by 275 against 79: majority 196. Progress was then reported.

THE IRISH BRIBING BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE about midnight moved for leave to bring in a Bill to make provision respecting certain arrears of rent in Ireland. At the outset he reminded the House that the Irish policy of the Government included the release of suspects not believed to be implicated in crime, the prevention of crime under the Bill already submitted, and the subject of the measure now to be introduced. He showed also that the Land Commission was advancing rapidly with its present work, and stated the reasons why the question of arrears might be dealt with apart from any other proposal for amending the Land Act. The scheme now brought forward was prepared with a desire to arrive by mutual concession at an equitable arrangement; and the loan experiment of last year had convinced the Government that they must act upon the principle of compulsory arrangement accompanied by gift. In some respects the provisions of Mr. Redmond's Bill had been adopted. By the Government measure it would be provided that the application might be made, not by the tenant only, but by the landlord; and the limit was fixed at holdings of £30, Griffith's valuation. The tenant would be required to pay one year's rent or satisfy the landlord in respect of the rent due between 1880 and 1881; and he must give evidence of his inability to pay his whole rent, before the Sub-Commissioners of the Land Court or the County Court, prior to making any demand on public funds or his landlord. The amount to be contributed by the State towards the liquidation of arrears would not exceed one year's rent, or one-half of the total amount due anterior to 1880. When the tenant had met the demand as to one year's rent and the State contribution made, the whole of the rest of the arrears would have to be cancelled by the landlord. No claims could be lodged after June 30, 1883. The State contribution would come from the Irish Church surplus, and so far as that might prove insufficient it would be provided from the Consolidated Fund. The value of the residue of the Church surplus not already pledged was not less than one million and a half, and there was no reason to believe that the claims to be met under this Bill would exceed two millions. Facilities for proceeding with this measure must depend on the reception it met with from the House; and although the Government would not feel justified in displacing the Prevention of Crime Bill from its position as a measure standing first in its demands on the time of the House, they hoped the House might take a favourable view of this measure and allow it rapidly to take its place upon the statute-book.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE remarked that it was generally wise to abstain from criticism upon an important Bill at the stage of introduction, though in the present instance the measure brought forward was not entirely new, and the Prime Minister must be prepared to ask Mr. Redmond to put his name on the back of the Bill. What had been stated by the Prime Minister gave much matter for reflection, and some of the proposals were contained not only in Mr. Redmond's Bill, but in the remarkable letter they had heard read early in the evening by Mr. Parnell. Of course they understood there was no bargain in the matter; and therefore he could only hope that the opinion of Mr. Parnell, that it would be in the power of himself and friends hereafter to support the Liberal party in the promotion of Liberal principles, would have effect given to it without any reference to any bargain whatever.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. O'SHEA said he desired to make a personal explanation regarding the communication referred to earlier in the evening. On the 8th of April he wrote to Mr. Gladstone, asking if he would accept from him a statement of Irish affairs as they presented themselves to him (Mr. O'Shea). Three days after he saw Mr. Parnell on his way to Paris. So far from complaining of his treatment at Kilmainham, Mr. Parnell asked him to bring forward a motion in favour of Irish prison officials, as prison officials were not paid as well in Ireland as in England, exhorted him to use all his efforts to get the arrears question settled, and said that when evictions ceased terrorism would cease also. He (Mr. O'Shea) asked, "If the question was settled, would you not consider it your duty to use your immense personal influence for the purpose of assisting in the preservation of law and order?" Mr. Parnell replied, "Most undoubtedly." The next day he had a note from Mr. Gladstone, to whom he thereupon forwarded a letter embodying the statement of Mr. Parnell. On the 15th of April he received the following letter from the Premier:—

Dear Sir,—I have this day received your letter of the 13th, and I will communicate with Mr. Forster on the important and varied matter which it contains. I will not now enter into any portion of the matter, but will simply say that no apology is required either as to the length or freedom of your letter. On the contrary, both demand my acknowledgment, and I am very sensible of the spirit in which you write. I think you assume the existence of a spirit with which we can all sympathise, whether we have any agreement as to the means for the attainment of the end in view. Assuredly no resentment, or personal prejudice, or false shame, or other impediment extraneous to the matter itself, should prevent the Government from treading whatever path may safely lead to the pacification of Ireland.

From Mr. Chamberlain, to whom he (Mr. O'Shea) wrote also, he received the following:—

My Dear Sir,—I am really much obliged to you for your letter, and especially for the copy of your important and interesting communication to Mr. Gladstone. I am not in a position to write you fully on the subject, but I think I may say that there is nothing in your proposal which does not deserve consideration. I entirely concur in your view that it is the duty of the Government to lose no opportunity to acquaint itself with reference to opinion in Ireland, and to welcome suggestion and criticism from whatever quarter it may come, provided Irishmen are desirous for good government, and have not a blind hatred of all government whatever. One thing is certain—that if the Government and the Liberal party generally are bound to show greater consideration than hitherto for Irish opinion, the Irish party must, on the other hand, pay some attention to public opinion in England and Scotland. Since the present Government have been in office they have not had the slighest assistance in this direction. On the contrary, some Irish members have acted as if their object was to embitter and prejudice English opinion. I fail to see how Irishmen can profit by such a policy; and I shall rejoice if ultimately a more conciliatory spirit is manifested on both sides of the House.

Continuing, Mr. O'SHEA said that he subsequently wrote to Mr. Parnell his impressions on the debate of last Wednesday fortnight, and in reply received the communication read earlier in the evening. After that debate Mr. Forster gave him leave to correspond with Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham; and if there was any secrecy at all, it was arranged and contrived by the right honourable gentleman. He next proceeded to Kilmainham, but said nothing to Mr. Parnell about release. The conversation was very general, but he learned that the No-rent manifesto had already been withdrawn. (Cries of "When?")

Mr. PARNELL: I said that it would not be further circulated.

Mr. O'SHEA said that in relation to the omission of a sentence from Mr. Parnell's letter, what occurred was this:—He was in constant communication with Mr. Forster, and on the 30th of April he handed him the letter in question. His only reason for expunging from the copy of Mr. Parnell's letter the sentence referring to co-operation with the Liberal party was that he feared, if it came before the Cabinet, it might be misunderstood as a bid on the part of Mr. Parnell for release, and might therefore be injurious to the prospects of a settlement.

Mr. FORSTER: I am afraid that after what he has said I must say all that I know about this negotiation. The honourable member says he was in constant communication with me. Well, I do not think that is quite correct; but certainly I did see him two or three times. His communications, however, were to a greater extent with the Prime Minister, and a conversation with my right honourable friend the President of the Board of Trade. On the Friday, I think, there was a question by the honourable member for Newcastle to the effect, Would the Government release those members, or would they not? My reply was exactly in the direction which the House knows to be my opinion. My opinion was that I thought we could release them after either we got Ireland quiet, or got a Bill with fresh powers, or obtained a pledge from them that, without conditions whatever, they would certainly not break the law—I was not so exigent as to ask them to aid in preserving the law. The hon. member did not think it would be an advantageous answer. I saw the Prime Minister, and he did not approve of me giving that answer. In consequence, the question was not answered by me, but by him. The member for county Clare then went to Kilmainham. I cannot say I was very sanguine of the result of the visit of the honourable member for county Clare. However, he went there, and he came to see me on the Sunday morning; and I am afraid that so much has been said on the matter that I must really give the impression which his conversation gave me. I took a memorandum at the time, and I shall be glad if he will correct anything in it that is inaccurate. This was the memorandum which I sent to the Prime Minister and circulated among my colleagues:—

After telling me he had been from eleven to five o'clock with Parnell yesterday, O'Shea gave me his letter showing that he hoped it would be a satisfactory expression of union with the Liberal party. After carefully reading it, I said to him, "Is that all, do you think, that Parnell would be inclined to say?" He said, "What more do you want? Doubtless I could supplement it." I said, "It comes to this—that upon our doing certain things he would help us to prevent outrages," or word to that effect. He again said, "How can I supplement it?"—referring, I imagined, to other measures with regard to land reform. I did not feel justified in giving him my own opinion, which might be interpreted to be that of the Cabinet—so I said I had better show the letter to Mr. Gladstone and one or two others. He said, "If these words won't do, I must get others." And then he used these remarkable words: "The conspiracy which has been used to get up Boycotting and outrages will now be used to put them down."

Mr. O'Shea: As the right honourable gentleman asked me to confirm his words, I must say that I cannot confirm this expression at all. My belief is that I did not use the word "conspiracy" at all. The "organisation" is, I think, the exact word I used.

Mr. FORSTER: I took it down shortly afterwards; but the alteration will not make much difference. The memorandum proceeds:—

And that there will be a union in the Liberal party. And as an illustration of how the first of these results was to be obtained, he said that Parnell hoped to make use of a certain person and get him back from abroad, as he would be able to help him to put down conspiracy or agitation—I am not sure which word was used—as he knew all its details in the West.

I added, for the information of my colleagues:—

This last statement is quite true—this man—

I will give his name if required. (Cries of "Name!") It is Sheridan—

Is a released suspect, against whom we have for some time had a fresh warrant, and who, under disguises, has hitherto eluded the police, coming backwards and forwards from Egan to the outragemongers in the West. I did not feel myself sufficiently master of the situation to let him see what I thought of this conference; but I again told him that I could not do more at present than tell others what he had told me.

That was the information which the honourable member gave, and that very strongly influenced my action. The honourable gentleman says I ought to have accommodated myself to the situation. What was the situation? The situation was this. The member for the city of Cork and some other members and many persons had been imprisoned because we had strong reason to believe and suspect that they were engaged in a course of lawless intimidation. There had been no apology for that conduct. There had been no statement made that that conduct would be given up. I was informed that if certain things were done, if a Bill were brought forward, then the honourable member would cease from his illegal course, and would strive to help the law, and the illustration that was given was one that perfectly surprised me. It gave me a sort of insight into what had been happening which I had not before—that a man who, I knew, so far as I had any possibility of knowing, was engaged in these outrages, was so far under the influence of the honourable member for the city of Cork that upon his release he would get the assistance of that man to put down the very things which he had been provoking. Well, I came away from that interview with this feeling—I was very sorry I had had anything whatever to do with the negotiation, although all I had to do with it was to have got from the honourable member for the city of Cork a promise not to break the law. I felt I would have nothing more to do with it. If it was possible to injure the power of the Government in Ireland, and to make it more difficult to preserve order, it was by entering into any arrangements with a gentleman who said: "If I can get certain things done, then I will no longer instigate a breach of the law; I will try and help you to keep it; and I will even make use of agents who have been used for the purposes of outrages, to put them down."

Mr. PARNELL said that the letter he wrote to Mr. O'Shea was marked "Private and confidential." He did not wish to find fault with him for showing the letter to the then Chief Secretary, although certainly he had no intention that it should have fallen into his hands. He denied that he ever said he would use the agency which had been applied to the instigation of outrages for the purpose of repressing them. While they were in Kilmainham they condemned these outrages in the very strongest terms. They were repugnant to their feelings. Mr. Sheridan was a gentleman who would have used his influence, had he been allowed, to prevent outrage. As to the interpretation the late Chief Secretary had given, it had come upon him by surprise, and he could not understand his statement.

After observations by several of the Irish members, who spoke in approval of the measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone, the Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTUMACY BILL.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that he had called together the Bishops of both provinces to consider the object of this Bill, and in regard to it they were greatly assisted by his Most Rev. brother of York, who advised them to confine their attention to the one point only which was pressing—viz., the release of Mr. Green from prison for contempt of Court. Mr. Green had been confined for more than twelve months. No man was entitled to set the law at defiance, but that being so, several considerations had been forced upon the attention of the Bishops; this imprisonment being not for an ecclesiastical offence, but for not obeying legal authority. Now, an ill-informed conscience might be visited with a too severe punishment, and the promoters of the measure had taken the precedent of Thorogood's Act, which was passed through Parliament at the instance of Lord John Russell, for the purpose of releasing Mr. Thorogood from prison, where he was for not paying Church-rates. This case was not of that character, but it was one of long confinement for contempt of Court. The Bishops of both provinces had carefully considered the whole matter, and they thought that power should be given to the Bishops of the dioceses and the Archbishops of the provinces to take steps which should put an end to what was felt to be a scandal to the Church. He hoped that the measure would be sanctioned by the House. Imprisonment was not contemplated by those who passed the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, and Mr. Green's incarceration had been effected under the Act of George IV., and in consequence of his obstinacy not to obey the order of the Court. The measure would be for three years only, as in that time it was hoped that the Commission would make their report, and that an Act would be passed dealing with the whole question of the Church Courts.

Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE, in moving an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, said that he was opposed to this measure. The Most Rev. Prelate had told their Lordships that imprisonment was not contemplated by those who passed the Act of 1874, but the fact was it was not contemplated that clergymen would set their faces against the law, or if that had been so those who passed that Act would not have given clergymen three years' time in which to change the practices which they adopted. The new practices in the Church of England had largely extended, and in more than 1,000 churches there were, on the anniversary of Mr. Green's imprisonment, prayers for him as a martyr. (Hear, hear, from the Earl of LIMERICK.) The noble Earl belonged to a society which stated that as soon as the law was ascertained these clergymen would abide by it, but ever since that time they had treated the decisions of the Courts with the utmost contempt, and Mr. Green was in the position of a person who had treated the Courts in that manner. If imprisonment were to cease for this offence, what punishment was to be resorted to? How were the decrees of the Courts to be carried out? Were clergymen to do just what they liked, each according to his conscience, without any regard to the law? That doctrine, he contended, was most unsound. If the decisions of the Courts had been in favour of these men they would have accepted them. He had no wish to detain Mr. Green in prison, but when a clergyman was guilty of unlawful practices he should suffer the penalty of the law, as any layman had to do. What did this Bill ask for? Why, that the Bishops should be entitled to act without any reference to the laity. Would this clergyman be released and allowed to teach illegal practices in his church? The Church of England was not congregational, but parochial, and the services should be according to the wishes of the parishioners. Mr. Green had got rid of his parishioners by driving them from his church, and he had a congregation of persons from a distance. He hoped that no mawkish feeling would be allowed to interfere with what was proper in this matter, and that their Lordships would say that clergymen who disobeyed the law should not be free from the results. He begged to move the amendment of which he had given notice.

The Archbishop of YORK wished to know how long an obstinate man like Mr. Green should remain in prison. His case would perhaps be the last of the kind. He did not defend Mr. Green's conduct, but the question was whether he had been confined long enough, and how he should be got out of prison. They had hoped that the Government would take action, but the law officers had advised that this was not a case for the clemency of the Crown. The Bill would enable the Bishops to take certain steps for Mr. Green's release. The case was an exceptional one, and he hoped that the Bill would be read a second time.

Earl CAIRNS said that the measure was of a particular character, and he should have been glad if the Most Rev. Prelates had adopted other means to remove this contempt of Court. He would have preferred the Bill of last session, and perhaps this measure could be changed into one of that character when they got into committee. It was something new to the law that the Archbishop of the Province of Canter-

bury should exercise a sort of dispensing power, and determine whether a clergyman should be punished by imprisonment for periods varying from six months to one month for different degrees of contumacy. In his opinion it would have been better to have resorted to the Bill of last year, which had already received the assent of their Lordships, and which would have settled the matter on a general principle.

The Lord Chancellor quite admitted that the Bill introduced a novel principle into the administration of the law, but he thought it would be better to assent to the general principle of the Bill, and afterwards to discuss the objections to any of the clauses in detail. He reminded the House that as this measure was to be of a very temporary character, being limited to a duration of three years, it would probably only apply to the one case of Mr. Green. The term of imprisonment was short, but, in his view, a process should be set on foot which would end in deprivation. By the Public Worship Act it was provided that if a clergyman would not obey the law, at the end of three years he would be *ipso facto* deprived. Now, in the case of Mr. Green, the inhibition took place on the 16th of August, 1879, so that unless this Bill came to his relief he would be deprived on the 31st of next August, and he (the Lord Chancellor) very much doubted whether it would be by that time; at least the interval would be so short that it was certainly possible it might not reach the particular case at which it was aimed. If the Bill of last year were adopted there would certainly have been a longer interval of imprisonment than there would be under the present measure. He looked upon the two Bills as being almost identically the same in principle, and he thought their Lordships would do wisely to pass the Bill, which would be certain to give satisfaction to a great number of the clergy. They all felt that the punishment of imprisonment for these offences ought not to be too long extended, because it certainly resulted in considerable scandal to the Church, which it was most desirable they should put an end to, and therefore he advised their Lordships to accept the Bill; or, at all events, to give it a second reading.

The Marquis of Salisbury quite agreed that a great scandal existed in the Church by this lengthened imprisonment of a clergyman for contumacy, and that they ought not to inflict a punishment for that which was not a criminal offence. He felt that scandal so strongly that he would accept a very inferior remedy to that offered by the present Bill rather than that the evil should be prolonged. But the question they had before them was not whether the Bill now before them or the Bill of last year was a more preferable way of dealing with the matter, but whether the present would prove a practicable Bill for the purpose of remedying the evil complained of. He did not put much value on the argument of the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, founded upon the fact that it was only a temporary measure, because there was a tendency, when temporary measures were brought in, if they proved effectual to become permanent. He thought, therefore, that they had better proceed with due deliberation rather than produce a hasty and ill-considered measure, which, however well it might be received by their Lordships, would run the risk of meeting with a rough reception in the other House, where Bishops and Archbishops were not quite so popular as they were among their Lordships. They were therefore bound to contemplate, when framing a measure of this kind, the possibility of the other House disagreeing with them, especially with respect to the dispensing power which it was proposed to vest in the Archbishop; and they must remember that, although no serious objection could be entertained to vesting such a discretion in the hands of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, whose good qualities they were all proud to contemplate, yet he might be succeeded by Archbishops whose qualities for its exercise might not be quite so apparent, and who perhaps might not think it necessary to take any steps against clergymen for such offences at all.

The Bishop of London remarked that there were always the prosecutors.

The Marquis of Salisbury: Their Lordships knew what prosecutors were. It was, however, plain to him that there was no pretence for continuing an imprisonment for an offence of the kind for more than six months, and he would rather see the present Bill passed than that the scandal should continue. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of London remarked that the real reason why the Bill was made temporary was because there was a committee of inquiry now sitting on the subject.

The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

further explanations by the premier.

In reply to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Gladstone stated that the release of the imprisoned members had no connection with the question of arrears or with the arrest of Mr. Davitt. It had been simply a question of their duty under the law. It was the duty of the Government to ask whether they had prospectively "reasonable suspicions" that the detention of the imprisoned members would tend in the terms of the Act to the disturbance of law and order; and if they had, it was their duty to open the prison doors to the gentlemen then detained. He was not prepared to admit that he had had communication with the hon. member for the City of Cork, but, to put it more correctly, they had received information with respect to Mr. Parnell. It had been mentioned distinctly on Monday night by the hon. member for the county of Clare that he had communications with the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade. No such communications had been made to the Government. No members of the Government had had any interview with Mr. Parnell, and nothing whatever had been stipulated for or understood, except the question of what the Government believed was to be prospectively the intentions of the hon. member for the city of Cork, and no communication had been received with respect to the release of Mr. Davitt.

Mr. Gibson asked whether Mr. Parnell had desired Mr. Davitt to be released.

Mr. Gladstone really could not say whether such a thing had been contained in the letter which was read on Monday night, and no other communication had been made on the subject.

Mr. Onslow asked Mr. Gladstone to produce the letter that Mr. O'Shea had sent to him.

Mr. Gladstone did not know that he should be called upon to produce letters addressed to him by hon. members. The hon. member appeared to be under the impression that there was some connection between that letter and a subsequent communication, and that that letter brought Mr. Parnell on the carpet. On Monday night, when he heard the statement of Mr. O'Shea, he rose and endeavoured to guard himself against any such interpretation of his letter. He (Mr. Gladstone) stated that that letter had no connection whatever with the views of Mr. Parnell. That morning he had sent for Mr. O'Shea's letter to him, and it contained these remarkable words—"This time Mr. Parnell has no part in the initiative." It was right he should explain the words "this time." During the discussion last year on the Irish Land Bill, Mr. O'Shea came to him and made proposals which he said, if accepted, would have the effect of rendering the Land Bill completely acceptable to Mr. Parnell, or something of that kind. He told Mr. Shea that he would make these proposals known to his colleagues, which he did, but they did not think them acceptable. That was the meaning of the phrase "this time."

Sir Henry Wolff asked whether on the 13th of April, when the release of the suspects was submitted to the Lord-Lieutenant, he had reason to believe that he ought to adhere to the opinion that Mr. Parnell was steeped in treason up to the lips.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be difficult for him to say what the opinion of the Lord-Lieutenant was without communicating with him; but he thought it would be a substantial answer to state that on the 13th of April neither he nor any member of the Cabinet had received any information as to the views of Mr. Parnell with regard to peace and order in Ireland.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether it was in accordance with official usage for a member who had left the Cabinet to read an official communication to the House without the consent of his colleagues, and whether Mr. Forster had the consent of his colleagues to read what he did on Monday night.

Mr. Macartney asked whether the Cabinet were in possession of Mr. O'Shea's letter when they resolved to release the suspects.

Mr. Gladstone said that certainly he was in possession of the effect of that letter. It was, perhaps, the most important part of the evidence the Government had as to the state of Ireland. In answer to Mr. Labouchere he said there was no communication between Mr. Forster and himself as to the document the right hon. gentleman had read. He was not aware of anything that could be called official usage on the subject. Mr. Forster acted on his own responsibility, and he did not think that he (Mr. Gladstone) had any right to pass judgment on his proceeding.

Mr. Forster stated that the memorandum of the conversation with Mr. O'Shea he kept as a confidential document, and he should not have thought of reading it but for the remarks of Mr. O'Shea, which made him think it right that the truth should be known for the protection of his own honour—(Opposition cheers)—so that he might appear to have acted a consistent and not a discreditable part in what he did. He only gave information to the House with regard to himself, and gave no information with regard to the action of other persons.

Mr. Balfour moved the adjournment of the House. He contended that, however it might be disguised in words, there had been a compact between Mr. Parnell and the Government, and that it was regarded in that light by the late Chief Secretary. *He had no desire to use strong language, but he believed that the whole transaction stood alone in its infamy.* He thought the Government was degraded by treating and associating with men "steeped to the lips in treason," and that its power would be weakened for years to come.

Mr. Gladstone congratulated Mr. Balfour on the height to which he had wound up his Parliamentary courage. He charged the Government with having entered into a compact with the released prisoners, and in doing so gave the lie to members who had grown grey in the service of the country. There was not a word of truth as to any compact with the member for Cork, who did not know either that he was to be released or what course the Government intended to take upon the question of arrears. It had been said that they knew that peace was to be brought about in Ireland through Mr. Parnell. He wished to God he had known it; he would have gone a long way to bring it about. But he regarded the peace of Ireland in a very different light from that in which Mr. Balfour regarded it. Mr. Gladstone then read a letter to Mr. Forster written by himself immediately after receiving Mr. Parnell's letter, in which he distinctly said that the Government had no right to expect the co-operation of Mr. Parnell, and that he rather thought they had no right to accept it at present. Mr. Balfour alleged that the Government were tainted with infamy, that they uttered falsehoods in the House, and had degraded their Administration; but the height to which he carried his conclusions was to move the adjournment of the House. Having made the charges, he was bound to carry them further and to substantiate and sustain them. It was intolerable that charges of this kind were to be made and not sustained.

Mr. Gibson said the Prime Minister asked the House and the country, in the face of facts which had now been disclosed without any thanks to him, to accept as a reply the language of bold, passionate, and inflammatory denial, and to believe that the two high contracting parties to this transaction had minds of Arcadian simplicity. Without being put aside by ridicule, the House had a right to expect a frank disclosure of the whole of the negotiations. He accused the Prime Minister of having made his first statement without a single vestige of reference to Kilmainham. The House had never been taken into the confidence of the Government, and even now possessed only a partial knowledge of the facts. He asked why, if the Ministry were not ashamed of the transaction, they allowed it to dribble out upon uncertain information and partial statements. Mr. Forster was said to be blameable because he had insisted upon the full contents of Mr. Parnell's letter being read; was there in the House a solitary member who would dare to rise in his place and say that Mr. Forster was not bound as a gentleman and a man of honour to insist on the whole truth being made known? Alluding to the terms of Mr. Parnell's letter, he urged that it involved an understanding that Mr. Parnell was to be released. No doubt he made no stipulation for his release; but he undertook to do certain things which it was impossible he could do unless he was out of gaol. Mr. Gladstone, the previous night allowed the memorandum of Mr. Forster in reference to his interview with Mr. O'Shea to go unchallenged. The accuracy of Mr. Forster was practically admitted by everyone. (Cries of "No.") He (Mr. Gibson) was prepared to stand by what occurred on Monday night. The correctness of the memorandum was unchallenged altogether by Mr. Gladstone, and its material point, that the means which had been employed to get up outrages would now be used to put them down, was unchallenged by Mr. O'Shea himself. He should like to have a statement as to how far the memorandum was accepted and acted upon or repudiated by the Government. If the same transaction had been entered into by Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservative party he should like to know what adjective the right honourable member for Derby would have abstained from using in order to denounce it.

Sir William Harcourt retorted upon Mr. Balfour that he ought personally to have some knowledge of secret memoranda, as he had been brought up in a school of secret memoranda in close connection with a Minister who, when brought face to face with a document, declared that it was not authentic. When Mr. Balfour talked about infamy he should look a little nearer home. The use of insolent language which the honourable member was not prepared to sustain could only be treated with contempt. He defended the conduct of the Government in releasing the suspects, urging that they were only released when it was felt that their release would be instrumental in restoring law and order. The only difference of opinion between Mr. Forster and the rest of the Government was that the latter thought the assurances were sufficient to justify their release, whereas Mr. Forster thought they were not. His right honourable friend admitted that he would have been ready to release the suspects if he had sufficient pledge as to their future conduct. He deprecated the character of the speeches delivered on the other side of the House, on the ground that they might produce mischief in Ireland and hamper the action of the Executive. He should have thought that the Conservative party would have rallied all their forces in order to restore tranquillity and peace, instead of taking every occasion to make political capital by vituperating their political opponents.

Lord John Manners thought the feebleness of the defence of the Government could easily be measured by the excessive heat of the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary. He argued that the indignant repudiation of the Prime Minister had not been sustained by the more cautious language of the Home Secretary.

Mr. Forster, commenting upon a statement of Mr. O'Shea that he had had an interview with another member of the Cabinet, in the course of which a statement was made which justified the withdrawal of the last paragraph of Mr. Parnell's letter, said that the circumstance had never been made known to him. He had objected to the release of the suspects, but he did not conceive that they had given any promise that was not conditional, and he regarded the promise as an aggravation of the offence. That was the only point on which he differed with his colleagues; and, from his experience of Irish affairs, he believed the release would be regarded in the light he regarded it, and might produce an unfavourable impression, and would weaken the authority of the Government.

Sir Walter Barttelot asked what truth there was in the rumour that Mr. Chamberlain had suggested the omission of the passage in Mr. Parnell's letter, and vehemently condemned the dealings of the Government with the Home Rulers.

Mr. Chamberlain denied that he had suggested the withdrawal of the concluding passage of Mr. Parnell's letter. Mr. O'Shea withdrew it of his own accord, as he believed it might give rise to misrepresentation. In regard to the omission of the passage, when it was read it had made so little impression upon him that he had not the slightest idea that that was the letter from which Mr. O'Shea wished to have a sentence withdrawn. So far as the views of Mr. Parnell were concerned, he understood that when he passed through London on his way to Paris he had stated to more than one of his friends that every patriotic Irishman should aid in preventing outrage in Ireland; but it was also made known that he attributed them to the evictions which resulted from the attempt to collect arrears. The Government carefully considered the matter, and having made up their minds that the settlement of the arrears question was absolutely necessary, without entering into any compact whatever, and knowing that Mr. Parnell had distinctly promised Mr. O'Shea to use his best efforts to induce the Irish people to accept a fair settlement of the arrears question, the Government decided upon releasing them, believing that their further detention was unnecessary, and would not conduce to the restoration of peace and order. He believed that the future action of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues would justify the course which the Government had taken.

Mr. O'Donnell inveighed against Mr. Forster's administration and the Opposition, and Mr. O'Shea gave some further explanations as to his negotiations, denying that he had used the word "conspiracy" and reproaching Mr. Forster with unfaithfulness to his old friends and malignancy to his old enemies. Mr. Forster replied that he adhered to his statement that the word "conspiracy" had been used. Mr. Newdegate was followed by Mr. E. Clarke, who contended that the Ministers had carried verbal refinement to the verge of untruthfulness.

Sir Stafford Northcote held that the day had not been wasted in demanding explanations which were imperative, considering the peculiar circumstances of the arrest and release of Mr. Parnell, and the concealment which had been attempted. Even now he was not sure that the whole truth had been told, for it appeared that the transaction had been going on since the 13th of April. The Government had no doubt succeeded in keeping the veil over a good deal, but some light had been let into their proceedings.

Sir Henry Fletcher was speaking when the hour for adjournment arrived.

At the evening sitting the House was counted out before any business was done.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Poor Law Removal (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill was brought forward by Sir Henry Bruce, who moved its second reading with a view, he said, of abating the grievance arising from the practice of English and Scotch boards of guardians in sending aged and worn-out paupers to be chargeable on the ratepayers of Ireland after they had spent the best part of their lives in earning capital for English and Scotch ratepayers. Mr. Cochrane-Patrick proposed the rejection of the Bill, which, he feared, would throw unjust and unnecessary burdens upon the ratepayers of Scotland. Mr. Salt thought it would increase the complications of the present law of settlement. Successive Irish members spoke in favour of the measure, and the Scotch members against it. Colonel Nolan, in supporting the Bill, remarked that it would be considered a very harsh and cruel thing if America or any other foreign State sent back to England sick persons who had emigrated some years previously; and yet that was the very thing which England and Scotland were doing with regard to Ireland. The law which permitted this to be done was an iniquitous one, and as long as the English and Scotch people insisted on making laws for Ireland they were bound to treat her with justice. This was a serious Irish grievance, and ought to be dealt with as speedily as possible. Sir John Hay opposed, and Colonel Colthurst and Mr. O'Sullivan spoke in support of the Bill. Mr. Anderson pointed out that every parish in Scotland might make the same complaint of the law as against the adjoining parish as Mr. O'Sullivan had made with respect to England and Scotland. It was the relentless application of the workhouse test in Ireland and the starving of paupers in the workhouses that drove Irish paupers into Scotland. After some further discussion, Mr. Hibbert said that the question was how to remedy the hardship and at the same time protect the seaport towns from an influx of pauperism. He believed this might be done by adopting the recommendation of the Committee of 1879; or a more simple and uniform mode would be to alter the law of removal by reducing the period of residence to six or three months, and to alter the law of settlement by extending it from the parish to the union. Mr. Pell considered that the present law was an unreasonable one and required amendment. Mr. Forster observed that this was not a theoretical but a practical grievance, and it was desirable that it should be speedily dealt with. Lord Emlyn was at a loss to know what the Scotch members were afraid of. One of them complained that the effect of the Bill would be to cause a uniformity of dietary; but he thought that would be an excellent thing, and would be inclined to support the Bill on that ground alone. If the Government did not give a distinct pledge that they would deal with the question as a whole, he hoped that Sir Henry Bruce would press the second reading to a division. Mr. Dodson said that although he did not consider the Bill to be of a practical character, he admitted the value of the discussion to which it had given rise. The English law of settlement and irremovability had been continually undergoing relaxation, and gradually approximating to the extinction altogether of removal, and ultimately of settlement. The fundamental objection to the Bill was that it would place an Irishman in England in a better position than either an Englishman or a Scotchman. That was not a proposal which the representatives of the ratepayers could be expected to sanction. The Government were now considering what ought to be done, and he hoped to lay on the table of the House this session a Bill further modifying and relaxing the law of removal and settlement. He should prefer the withdrawal of the amendment on the understanding that the Bill should be withdrawn also; but if that course were not adopted he should be obliged to vote against the second reading. Mr. P. Martin and others considered the announcement of the President of the Local Government Board to be unsatisfactory. Upon a division the Bill was thrown out by 172 against 91.

The Allotments Bill, giving facilities for charity trustees and other to allot small plots of land to labourers, was accepted by Mr. Hibbert, on behalf of the Government, and after a brief debate read a second time. The Supreme Court of Judicature Acts Amendment Bill was also read a second time. Mr. Hastings having proposed to go into Committee on the Copyright (Works of Fine Art, &c.) Bill, Sir Henry Wolff moved that the order should be discharged, and protested against this attempt to alter the law of copyright before the Royal Commission had reported. The Bill was talked out, and the House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

To-day being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

On the order for the second reading of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, Mr. O'Donnell opposed the measure, holding that if criminals were to be brought to justice and the sympathies of the people enlisted on the side of law, an end must be put to evictions and the grievances of the people remedied. Mr. Labouchere maintained that the Bill would prove a failure, because it was aimed not only at the perpetrators of crime, but also at the members of the Land League. He urged the Prime Minister to be true to the Radicals. In the course of the debate, Mr. Trevelyan urged that the statistics of agrarian crimes during the last two years showed that the present law was insufficient for their prevention. There were, no doubt, points in the Bill that were susceptible of modification, but in the main the measure was one framed against crime, and not against liberty or patriotic aspirations. Mr. Gibson expressed a hope that, whatever modification might be made in the provisions of the Bill, no terms would be kept with the assassin press. The suspension of trial by jury was, he considered, an essential step to the restoration of law and order. On the motion of Mr. Sexton, the debate was adjourned.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Isaac Holden (Liberal) has been elected for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Land League section of the Irish members have now abandoned their intention of entertaining Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly to a dinner in celebration of their release, as had been proposed previous to the assassinations in Dublin.

Replying to a communication from some Welsh miners, Mr. Dillon, M.P., wrote on Friday:—"Up to yesterday I was in hopes that the Government realised the mistaken nature of their past policy, but the Bill introduced is of such a character that it is difficult to speak of it with patience. It is framed with a view to suppress every method of public expression of opinion and public action, and is calculated to foster and spread secret societies against which the Government pretended to be anxious to protect themselves. If English workmen really take an interest in the relations of England and Ireland they should not lose a moment in protesting against this infamous measure."

The following letter from Lord Salisbury has been received by the Secretary of the Newtown Working Men's Conservative Club:—"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Newtown Working Men's Conservative Club with reference to the present alarming condition of Ireland. It is a matter of great gratification to us to know that our course of conduct meets with the approval of our friends and supporters; but I am still more glad to receive from an important body of working men an intimation that in their opinion it is our duty, as far as we are able, to prevent any further relaxation of the authority of the law until the safety of life and property shall have been fully secured. Unless the constituencies among whom working men are the most powerful will resolutely insist on this policy, I am not sanguine that it will be effectively pursued by the Government. —I am, yours faithfully, SALISBURY. To Arthur Kitts, Esq." Acknowledging receipt of resolutions passed at a public meeting at Cheltenham, one of which ascribed the murders in Dublin to the feebleness of the Government, Lord Salisbury writes:—"The resolutions appear to me thoroughly right, not only in the horror they express at the crimes committed in Dublin, but also in the close connection they trace between those crimes and the policy which has caused them."

Mr. E. Ashley, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir A. Hayter, M.P., succeeds Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as Financial Secretary at the War Office.

A meeting, convened by London Radical associations and trade organisations, was held on Sunday in Hyde-park, when a number of roughs of the lowest class assembled, and, after an address from Mr. Bradlaugh, resolutions were passed deprecating his exclusion from Parliament.

The ballot at the Reform Club took place on Thursday, when the resolution moved by Lord HARTINGTON, and seconded by Mr. BRIGHT, declaring it to be desirable that the election of members should be conducted by a committee instead of by a ballot as heretofore, was rejected by three hundred and eighty-two votes to three hundred and sixty-one. It is affirmed that several distinguished members of the club intend to resign in consequence of the decision.

The Earl of Egmont, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir H. W. Peek, Sir Trevor Lawrence, and several other members of Parliament, will attend the second annual banquet of the Kingston and District Working Men's Conservative Association, to be held on the 25th inst.

At a Conservative banquet at Blackheath, Sir CHARLES MILLS, M.P., responding to the toast of "The Members for West Kent," said nearly three months of the session had gone by, and the legislation that had been effected by the Liberal Government had been comparatively barren. These three months had nevertheless given ample proofs of the vacillating nature of Mr. Gladstone's policy. When the rules of procedure were brought forward at the commencement of the session, the House was told that this was the most important subject that could be submitted to their consideration, and yet they had not discussed those resolutions one night when they were put aside by the Prime Minister in order that he might pass a vote of censure on the House of Lords. Turning to Irish affairs, the hon. baronet said the Dublin assassinations were the first answer to the message of peace which had been sent to the Sister Isle. The unofficial correspondence between Mr. Parnell and the Government, now for the first time brought to light, would, he thought, encourage agitation and resistance to the law. Viscount LEWISHAM, responding to "The Conservative Cause," said it was time, when the Government made bargains with sedition and rebellion to see that a blow had been struck at all government. It was an extraordinary sight to see this immaculate Government, which turned up its hands in horror at the idea of making a bargain with the House of Lords, entering into compacts, as it had done, with the rabble and with the atheists.

It having been stated that the Duke of Argyll was going to join the Conservative party next session, his Grace has been communicated with as to the veracity of the statement. The Duke replies:—"I can only say that I adhere to principles which I consider to be Liberal, and that I desire to be free from all ties which would hamper me in the assertion of them whether by one Minister or by another."

The election for Hawick, rendered necessary by the appointment of Mr. Trevelyan to the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, took place on Wednesday. The return was unopposed. Mr. Trevelyan was not present, and there was no public speaking.

Mr. John Jones Jenkins, M.P. for Carmarthen, on whom Her Majesty has been pleased to bestow the honour of knighthood, in commemoration of the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Swansea, on opening the new docks in that borough, is the son of the late Mr. Jenkin Jenkins, of Morriston, Glamorganshire, and was born in 1835. He is a manufacturer at Swansea, of which borough he has been thrice mayor—namely, in 1869-70, in 1879-80, and again in 1880-81. He is also a magistrate for and an alderman of Swansea, and a magistrate for Glamorganshire. Having unsuccessfully contested Carmarthen at the last general election, he was returned to Parliament early in the present year for that constituency in the room of Mr. Williams, who accepted a County Court Judgeship. The new knight has been twice married—firstly, in 1854, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Josiah Rees, of Morriston; and, secondly, in 1864, to Katherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Daniel, C.E., of the same place.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Patriotic Association, the Marquis of WATERFORD, in moving a resolution, stating that, whilst ready to help the Government to restore peace to Ireland, they held the Government responsible for the state of the country, attributed the condition of Ireland to the ignorance existing amongst the people of England and amongst the members of the Cabinet as to the real cause of the difficulty. They had believed the difficulty to be agrarian, whereas its object was the disintegration of the Empire. He denied that the landlords were responsible; they had no more power to ill-treat their tenants than English landlords had, and he approved of the Land Act because it would not injure the good landlords. The present Ministry had been wrong, because they had encouraged the Land League to enable them to pass the Land Act. Ireland had never been a danger to England; but if allowed to attempt to govern itself it might be. It could not govern itself, and if we did not govern it, America, France, or Russia would. He attributed to Mr. Chamberlain the responsibility for the necessity for stringent measures, and characterised the compact with the suspects as most humiliating and horrible.

Sir GEORGE BOWYER, as an Irish member of thirty years' experience, and an impartial spectator of events, writes to the *Times*:—"A visitor dropping from the moon last Monday might have thought that murder had been unknown in Ireland, except in cases of robbery, cupidity, jealousy, or mere private revenge. But, in fact, a reign of terror had been for a considerable time in full vigour, carried on by means of violence, outrage, and murder, for the purposes of political and social revolution, under the direction of an organised association, which assailed and superseded the authority of the Crown. I need only refer to the murders of Lord Leitrim, Lord Mountmorres, Mrs. Smythe, and other persons less conspicuous; men, women, and children, and even harmless and useful animals, were not exempt from cruel violence. In the cases of those murders small rewards were offered for the discovery of the criminals instead of £10,000. Let us compare the Phœnix Park atrocity with the anterior crimes. The one was political; the others are stated to be agrarian. I deny the soundness of this distinction. The agrarian crimes were a part of a system to destroy what is termed landlordism—that is to say, for a general subversion of the laws of property in land by a universal conspiracy. Lord Hale calls this high treason—a political crime; and the Prime Minister has described the objects of the Land League as a social revolution. Crime, outrage, and even murder were necessary means for the purposes of the Land League. And, consequently, that association sheltered and protected the criminals, and none of the murderers and other criminals were brought to justice. But the Land League, and perhaps even some of the Fenians, now see that the Phœnix Park murders were not only a crime, but something more serious—that is to say, a blunder. Two official persons, and one of them a nephew of the Prime Minister, have been put to death. The official and governing classes are roused and frightened, and a £10,000 reward is offered. The policy of conciliation is abandoned for a time. Those murders are not difficult to understand. They immediately followed the 'change of front' and the 'policy of conciliation,' with the liberation of the suspects. This seems strange to the English mind. But it is not so. A section in Ireland were alarmed lest a friendly feeling should spring up between the Irish party and the Government. But this is not very important. The fact is, that the change of policy and the adoption of conciliation have been attributed in Ireland to fear, and to the success of agitation, outrage, violence, and murder. The Land Act was, in Irish opinion, obtained by crime and outrage. So was the policy of conciliation. An illegal, usurped Government in Ireland was established by terror. Those who established and maintained it have made a rule-of-three calculation thus: If a given amount of terror has obtained a given result, what will a greater terrorism obtain? And so the prominent head of the Government at the Castle and the Chief Secretary, a nephew of the Prime Minister, have been sacrificed. And now repression has to be increased. Whatever else the Government Bill may effect, it will probably secure the four assassins against detection and punishment."

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., addressing a meeting of the Twickenham Conservative Association, said they met under circumstances of very grave political moment. Lord Beaconsfield had been turned out of office, with the expectation that all our troubles would disappear. Lord Beaconsfield had been gone from among us twelve months, but our troubles had thickened and intensified, and he thought the feeling had come home even to many of their political opponents that they could well wish that Lord Beaconsfield, with his prescient mind and patriotic heart, were still alive, in order that at this grave crisis he might give the nation the advantage of his mature experience. (Cheers.) They had now what was known as the Treaty of Kilmainham, or the Gladstone-Parnell compact. (Laughter.) He said it with reluctance, but he believed he should have their approval, that there were certain transactions which most unquestionably involved the honour and integrity of the men who engaged in them, and if the persons involved in those transactions occupied high official positions, then honour and integrity ought to come within the pale of discussion. (Cheers.) Strong language had been used with regard to this Kilmainham compact. It had been characterised as infamous. He repeated that deliberately. It was an infamous transaction. For two years a great struggle had been going on between law and loyalty on the one side, and outrage and sedition on the other, and the two central figures in this struggle had been Mr. Forster and Mr. Parnell—Mr. Forster associated with law and loyalty, and Mr. Parnell with intimidation and sedition. The Government had made repeated appeals for the support of loyal men, and until a very few days past they had not heard other than that Mr. Forster was in the enjoyment of their full confidence. The speaker then recounted the circumstances of Mr. Forster's resignation, the disclosure of Mr. Parnell's letter, and the dramatic scenes which had transpired in the House of Commons with respect to it, and then went on to say that Mr. Forster had been violently abused by the journals that supported the Government. And why? For speaking the truth. As a man of honour, he in no way initiated the discussion with respect to this transaction. It was initiated by other people. But when garbled letters and statements, which he did not believe to be true, were about to be palmed on the House of Commons, as a man he rose and gave a full and true account of what had taken place. Was it not a reflection on the Government to say that Mr. Forster had seriously damaged them because he had told the truth? (Hear, hear.) He might be supposed to be a strong partisan and a strong adherent of the Conservative cause, but Heaven grant that they would never sink so low as that it might be necessary not to tell the truth for fear it should be damaging. (Cheers.) We had not seen in its full light what the transaction meant. Mr. Gladstone had spoken of Mr. Parnell's principles as public plunder, and he implored men of all creeds and classes to come forward and support him against the policy of Mr. Parnell—a policy of which rapine was the only object. Sir William Harcourt last year denounced Mr. Dillon in perhaps the strongest language ever used by a Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons. What right had men, even if they did occupy a high position, and even if their hair was grey, as Mr. Gladstone had reminded them, to brand men as conspirators and assassins, and to ask the loyal inhabitants to support them in putting down the pernicious movement, and then, because they got into a Parliamentary difficulty, to make a surreptitious treaty for the purpose of practically handing Ireland over to the control of those very men. (Cheers.) It was not merely that the transaction was in itself a wicked one, but it was most foolish; because he would undertake to say that Mr. Parnell's influence at the present moment was almost *nil* amongst the more violent of the Nationalists and Land Leaguers. If it was very foolish and very silly, so far as concerned utilising Mr. Parnell, what did they think the effect would be on the loyal population in Ireland? (Hear, hear.) If the Land League took up a fresh form of agitation—an agitation for the repeal of the Union—would the loyalists have the courage to oppose the movement as they would otherwise have done had they not been betrayed by the Government of the Queen? (Cheers.) What did repeal of the Union mean? Civil war; the expulsion of Protestants from Ireland; and he very much mistook the honest hearts of England if they permitted that. Day by day we were drifting nearer the rocks, and notwithstanding his intense appreciation of the marvellous ability of the Prime Minister, he confessed that he had the deepest distrust of his policy. (Hear, hear.) One thing Mr. Gladstone never could stand, and that was a temporary loss of popularity, and the very moment he found his Government losing popularity he made a fresh bid to retain that popularity. Under these circumstances they must combine in opposing the policy of Mr. Gladstone, whose actions and words were daily tending to obliterate the finest and noblest characteristics of the English race, and whose policy was immoral in its conception as it had proved disastrous in its results.

The notorious *Freiheit* has printed an article on the Dublin murders. The first sentence, placed in conspicuous type across the first page of its last issue is, "Against tyrants all means are lawful!" while under this comes a leader headed "The Reply of the (Irish) Rebels."

By far the most important point about this heroically bold act of popular justice, says the *Freiheit*, "is the fact that the energetic men who, by the employment of forcible means, have so spiritedly put out of the way the representatives of a Government based on brute force, have by their courageous deed shown that in the struggle against tyranny and plunder they consider any means lawful or justifiable, and that they will not hear of any compromises with the Government. . . . In getting rid of Lord Cavendish (*sic*) and Mr. Thomas Burke by a few well-aimed thrusts of the dagger, and in doing this precisely at the moment when the hitherto leaders of the Land League had turned traitors to their party, the Radical elements of it have themselves assumed the leadership. Judge Lynch, whom Messrs. Parnell and his partners were going to depose, has shown that he is still alive, that he continues to do his duty with undaunted courage and with a sure hand. That Lord Cavendish (*sic*) was essentially only a shallow pate in no way diminishes the significance of that admirable deed. On the contrary, this very fact only proves that the Irish Revolutionists are carrying on a struggle not so much against persons as against an accursed principle. But of course they only show themselves practical men when they assail the principle they wish to remove in the person of its representatives, and destroy these wherever opportunity offers. . . . . In politics there is no such thing as murder, but only a removal of obstacles. This is the standpoint the Irish have now reached, and good it is for them that they have done so.

Well may a contemporary ask, "What will the Home Secretary have to say to this?"

On Wednesday evening the Merchant Taylors' Company entertained a large number of guests at their Hall. Sir S. NORTHCOTE responded for the House of Commons. He was loudly cheered on rising, and remarked that he hoped he might claim for the members of the House of Commons that they showed occasionally some common sense. (Laughter.) He thought they exhibited some on the previous night, when they were invited to come together in order to pronounce a most stinging criticism upon the Upper House of Parliament, and to resolve that it ought to be abolished as being useless, mischievous, obstructive, and so on. (Laughter.) The House of Commons knew sometimes when it was desirable to make itself conspicuous by its absence. (Renewed laughter.) Whether the members were at City dinners or attending balls, they were, at any rate, much better employed than they would have been if they had been at Westminster at the opening of the evening sitting. (Hear, hear.) There was a certain humour about the House of Commons which did not always attract the amount of attention that it ought. There was an example of that on the previous day during the morning sitting. It ought to be borne in mind that one peculiarity of that morning sitting was, that it was called for the purpose of considering a bill for the regulation and improvement of Parliamentary elections and of putting an end to anything in the nature of corrupt practices. (Laughter.) He had no doubt that the galleries of the House were well filled with gentlemen of the class of agents and others well skilled in the machinery of electoral contests. There was nothing so difficult as to conduct a Parliamentary contest so as to avoid illegitimate expenditure, and to keep clear from the acts of agents. His impression was that in the House of Commons yesterday many of the gentlemen got a lesson as to the way in which they might come to an arrangement by which "there was no arrangement," and yet that at the same time there should be a clear "understanding" in regard to the transaction. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") But if they were to describe that as anything in the nature of a bargain or corrupt practice they would have the first statesman in the country denouncing them in a manner that would make them ashamed of themselves. They were to understand that the latest exercise of civilisation was that a gentleman of the name of Sheridan was to have special consideration from the Government. Although he was a gentleman who seemed to go about between those who held the purse, and those who were getting up—perhaps they ought not to say outrages—but certainly engaged in promoting certain lively proceedings. The terrible things that had lately occurred had made every Englishman's blood run cold, and it was with indignation that they now learned that the very men who had got up outrages and disorder were now to be employed in putting them down. (Applause.) They would all agree that that was a condition of things that must be treated in a spirit of great and serious earnestness. What was the history of the present Administration? The present Parliament was now three years old. It had not done very much. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They had no great financial measures—indeed they had rather flabby budgets; they had had no great legislation, no remarkable specimens of the power of the present Ministry to conduct the business of the House. But this session they had been engaged in endeavouring especially to administer the affairs of Ireland. Two stories might be told on this subject—one by the Government on their own behalf, and the other by Mr. Parnell on behalf of himself and his fellow Land Leaguers. On the part of the Government it might be said that they had received the country from their predecessors in a condition of almost unexampled prosperity, quietness, and peace, but they seemed to have felt themselves at liberty to throw aside, in spite of every warning and remonstrance from those who knew what the real state of the country was, all those provisions of exceptional legislation which their predecessors had considered it necessary to preserve. After that, a state of things had arisen which had forced them to the consideration that something must be done, and before they were many months—indeed, many weeks—in office they found that Ireland was within a measurable distance of civil war, and that it was necessary to ask the House of Commons, much against their will, for strong exceptional legislation. That power was given to them, but they did not use it, or they used it but slightly in the first instance. They so used it as to render the law contemptible and ineffective, for there was nothing in having powers if they were not used properly. With all the powers in their possession they had not succeeded in bringing the men whom they had in prison to submit to authority—they had not stopped outrage, and yet at the last moment they had felt themselves in a position to release those men who had led lawless agitation—against the advice, he would venture to say, of everyone of the officials who were thoroughly informed as to the real position of the country and the remonstances of colleagues who had special information upon the subject. Although they had done that in connection with proceedings which he could not characterise, because he did not know what name they would allow him to give them, the proceedings had placed these men at liberty without any concession whatever on their part. What was the story which Mr. Parnell told? He vowed that he would not have taken off his coat in entering upon that agitation if he had not known that it was intended to bring about the separation of the two countries. He had persevered in his course in spite of the remedial legislation which had been passed, and in defiance of the coercive legislation which the Government were at last driven to consider necessary. He had stood his imprisonment, he had met it by issuing a stronger manifesto, and his allies had done all they could to disorganise the peace of Ireland. He had now walked out of prison with all the honours of war. That was the story; and what effect was it likely to produce in Ireland, and not only in Ireland, but what effect was such a story likely to produce in England itself? Although the conditions were different in England from what they were in Ireland, still the events which were taking place just now with reference to the sister country could not fail to have a prejudicial effect upon the condition of England, and even of the empire itself, not only because it was mischievous to see the doctrine of dishonesty and violence preached and not disavowed, but also because it was dangerous to have it exposed to the world that in England they had a Government that was incapable of governing. (Cheers.) Some people had said, "If you feel all these things, why don't you challenge the opinion of the House?" In regard to that he was reminded of the sagacious warning of Lord Beaconsfield—"It is seldom wise to take the advice of an adversary." (Hear, hear.) There was much that was well worthy of consideration in that warning, because if the Government, with the assistance of an insidiously framed amendment, obtained a majority, a false impression would be given to the country as to the real and true state of affairs, and add to the self-conceit of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Of all the things they had to fear there was nothing they had to fear so much as the self-conceit of the present Administration. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They were so persuaded that whatever they said or thought must be right that it was impossible to deal with them on a footing of equality. The present was a time when they ought to join arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder in support of all that they held dear; in support not only of law, order, and property, but also with regard to what Mr. Forster had repeatedly insisted on—in defence of liberty. (Cheers.) Let them speak as they might of the landlords and ministers of the law, their sufferings appeared small in comparison with the sufferings of those poor men in Ireland who had endeavoured to discharge their obligations, to pay their just debts, and to act honestly, and who, in consequence of their honesty, had been subjected to outrage, intimidation, and death. (Hear, hear.) He felt very strongly with regard to their case, and he thought he could not do better than conclude with the following lines from one of the poets:—

> Slaves by their own compulsion;
> In a mad game they burst their manacles,
> And wear the name of freedom graven on a heavier chain.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 20.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Public opinion has been scandalised by fresh revelations as to the exact character of the understanding between the Radical Government and the Irish Land League which resulted in the release of the leaders of the Irish revolution and a fresh concession to their demands in the shape of an Arrears Bill. It seems that the new Irish policy was simply an ingenious scheme to secure for the Radical party the Irish vote. To politicians like Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN the interests of party are of the first importance, and it appeared to them a trifling matter to subordinate the welfare of Ireland to party objects. The Arrears Bill is a direct money bribe to the Land Leaguers, and its effects will be to give some three or four millions of the money of the State and an indefinite number of millions belonging to the landlords in order that Radical political preponderance may be firmly established. The hope that Mr. PARNELL held out, and that Mr. GLADSTONE affects to believe in, that the influence of the Land League will henceforward be exerted to restore order, is undeserving of serious attention. The transaction was stigmatised in Parliament as infamous. It is difficult, however, to employ language forcible enough to describe the profligate character of the arrangement concluded between the Ministry and the Land League—and it is unnecessary.

It points to the widespread recognition of the vacillating feebleness of the present Government that a general sense of relief and satisfaction is felt now that it appears manifest, from the speech of Mr. TREVELYAN on the second reading of the Coercion Bill, that the measure for the repression of crime will be proceeded with resolutely. There was a general fear that when the first outbreak of public indignation excited by the late foul murders in Phœnix-park had subsided, the Government would once more yield to the Radical influences that are in favour of full impunity to crime and treason, and would not insist upon their more rigorous proposals for the suppression of lawlessness. The Bill, stringent and drastic as it is, clearly does not exceed the necessities of the time. It is not unnatural that the Judges should protest against the duties that are to be imposed upon them, and it would perhaps be better if a special Judicial Commission were constituted to deal with offences under the Act. The protests that are raised against the provisions affecting the disloyal press and treasonable meetings are entirely factitious. It is to be hoped that the Bill will pass through Committee practically unaltered and without enfeebling modifications.

The Arrears Bill was introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE on Monday night in pursuance of the compact entered into with Mr. PARNELL. It is proposed that in all holdings under £30 a year, GRIFFITH'S valuation, where the tenants pay one year's rent, one year's rent shall be paid by the State, and the landlord shall be deprived of all claim to further arrears. The tenant must satisfy the Land Court or the County Court of his inability to pay the whole of the rent. The funds for the payment of the State contribution are to come from the residue of the Irish Church surplus, and to be supplemented from the Consolidated Fund. The Bill is one that calls for unqualified condemnation. It is a Bill for the purchase of the Irish vote in the interests of the Radical party, and for the reward of dishonest Irish tenants. It will be set forth that if it is passed the Irish Land Question will be settled. The obvious truth is that it will act as a direct encouragement to a fresh agitation. It will be a condonation of the No-rent manifesto, and an incentive to carry out in the future those counsels that will have been rendered so profitable. It is notorious that the vast majority of those who are in arrears are men who can pay and will not pay, in deference to the dictates of the Land League. It is impossible to see why the English people should be taxed for their benefit. The gross injustice that is incidentally done to the honest men who, in defiance of intimidation, have paid their debts requires no comment. The first effect of the introduction of the measure is the natural one. The payment of rents is everywhere stopping in Ireland. The Irish peasants will all wait to see whether the State will do something for them.

The election in the North-West Riding of Yorkshire, that has resulted in the return of Mr. ISAAC HOLDEN in the place of the late Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. Even in this thoroughly Radical constituency, that has always been represented by Radicals, except when Mr. F. S. POWELL ten years ago snatched a casual victory by forty-four votes, it might have been thought that the disgust and contempt which the present Government has inspired in all intelligent men would have prevented the possibility of a fresh Radical victory at the polls. But it is obvious that the claims of party have once more been preferred to the interests of patriotism. The victory is not one, however, that the Government will regard with any degree of complacency. There is a defection of one thousand voters from the Liberal ranks, and Mr. HARDY polls upwards of seven hundred votes more than the foremost Conservative candidate secured at the general election. The Liberal majority is 1,650 less than it was two years ago. If anything like the same result is to be found in other constituencies, if everywhere the Liberal party has lost one-sixth of its strength, there is not much doubt as to what would happen if a dissolution took place.

There has been a somewhat satisfactory and it must be said, unexpected indication of a revolt in the ranks of the Liberals from the dictation exercised by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the Caucus over the destinies of the party. Two of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S brothers were blackballed at the Reform Club a short time since. In revenge for the indignity Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proposed that the Club should be deprived of the power of electing members, and that the privilege should be entrusted to a Committee, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN rightly judging that a Committee would be easily amenable to his management. A meeting was held, where, the *clôture* having ended a brief discussion, a vote was carried in favour of the proposition. All the influence of the Ministry had been used, and Lord HARTINGTON, Lord GRANVILLE, Mr. BRIGHT, and Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT personally exerted themselves in the cause of their colleague. It happened, however, that a vote by ballot was called for, and this was taken on Thursday, with the result of the defeat of the Ministry in the headquarters of their party by a majority of 382 to 361. It is tolerably certain that if the Liberal party in the House of Commons voted by ballot there would be a similar failure to secure a majority for measures that commend themselves to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The condition of affairs in Egypt continues critical. The KHEDIVE has shown a bold front to the malcontents, and it is clear that ARABI BEY shrinks from proceeding to extremities. ARABI BEY finds that he cannot reckon upon the popular support that he claimed to possess, and probably doubts whether he can even rely upon the steadfastness of the soldiery that he has placed himself at the head of. In the meantime the French and English Governments have at length arrived at an understanding as to united action in Egyptian affairs, and an allied fleet is on its way to Alexandria. It is presumed apparently that a naval demonstration will suffice to dispel the difficulties of the situation. The Sublime Porte protests strongly against an intervention of England and France that takes no account of its sovereign rights in Egypt. The lot of the KHEDIVE can scarcely be a happy one, seeing that he is at one and the same time beset with the rebellious demands of ARABI BEY and the army, with the claims and the powerful influences of the Turkish Government, and with the irresistible authority of England and France, whilst Germany, Austria, and Italy do not regard the progress of events at Cairo either with indifference or inaction.

BLACKMAIL TO THE LAWBREAKERS.

Mr. FORSTER resigned his position in the present Government as Chief Secretary for Ireland because, as he forthwith announced to the country, he would be no party to an arrangement for paying "blackmail to the lawbreakers." All that was implied in this statement of his was recognised by those who held a just estimate of the Radical Ministry. It has fortunately happened that the shameful truths that were vaguely suspected have been revealed to all the world. The details of the scandalous transaction that was settled between Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL have been bit by bit divulged, and everyone is now in a position to form an adequate judgment upon the arrangement that was arrived at by the diplomacy of Mr. O'SHEA.

The arrangement was a simple one. The chief suspects were to be released, and the "arrears question was to be settled upon the "lines indicated by them"—to use Mr. PARNELL'S words. If this were done, Mr. PARNELL thought that the "exertions we "should be able to make strenuously and unremittingly would effectually stop outrages and "intimidations of all kinds," and "it would "enable us to co-operate cordially in the "future with the Liberal party in forwarding "Liberal principles."

Mr. GLADSTONE stated in announcing the release of the suspects that it took place "without any negociations, promise, or agreement whatever." Subsequently, when the falsehood of this assertion was charged against him, he took refuge in passionate reiterations of its exactness. No sensible man attaches any importance to Mr. GLADSTONE'S most solemn declarations. He has the habit of using language to conceal facts and attaches meaning to words that they are not ordinarily presumed to possess. It is abundantly clear that there was a distinct understanding between the Government and the Land League, though it is doubtless true that no formal engagements were entered into, at least on the side of the Land League. The understanding is being duly carried out, the suspects have been released, and the Arrears Bill, based on the proposals of Mr. PARNELL,

has been introduced into the House of Commons.

The Government has done precisely what Mr. FORSTER asserted. It has paid blackmail to the lawbreakers. In order to gain the Irish vote for the Radical party—the Irish vote not only in the House of Commons, but in the country, where, if a general election comes, the fate of the Radical party will depend upon Mr. PARNELL—the men who are, in the words of the representative of the Ministry, "steeped in treason to their lips," regain their opportunities for mischievous activity, and a further measure of plunder of the Irish landlords as well as a State subsidy for the benefit of the supporters of the Land League is forthcoming.

Amongst the revelations that have been made, not the least important is the acknowledgment that the Land League has directly promoted anarchy in Ireland. It was never doubtful, but the frank confession is interesting. The direct inducement was held out to the Government, in the words of Mr. O'SHEA, that the conspiracy—or the "organisation," which is the term that Mr. O'SHEA prefers—which had been used to get up boycotting and outrages would be used to put them down. It is scarcely possible that the Government seriously attached much importance to this offer of the lawbreakers to assist in vindicating the law. The real price that Mr. PARNELL was to pay for his release and the acceptance of his Arrears Bill was support of the Liberal party in Parliament and at the polls. It is significant enough that when the letter, in which the bargain was recited, was read this clause was omitted, at the suggestion, it seems, of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and the garbled letter would have been given to the country as a complete account of the transaction if Mr. FORSTER had not insisted that the real character of the arrangement should be revealed. Happily it has been made public that it is in order to secure the Irish vote for the Radical party that the Arrears Bill, which gives part of the property of the Irish landlords and the money of the State to the Irish Land Leaguers, has been introduced. It is not probable that much will be seen of the strenuous and unremitting exertions of Mr. PARNELL, Mr. DILLON, and Mr. DAVITT to put down outrages. In all probability they do not possess the power to control the forces of lawlessness that they have aroused. And it is strongly to be doubted whether they possess the inclination. It is to outrages and intimidation that the Land League owes its influence and success, and it is not probable that its chiefs will exert themselves to destroy the authority and power by which their past triumphs have been won. All this must be perfectly obvious to the Radical Ministry. But it was necessary to secure some decent pretext for the release of the men "steeped to their lips in treason," and this was discovered in the affectation of a confidence that they would be henceforward found on the side of law and order.

The bribing of Mr. PARNELL and the Land League with the money of the landlords and the State in order to secure the Irish vote for the Radical party is what the Radical Government has attempted. The attempt to hide the truth by clumsy lies and garbled letters has fortunately failed. The country is in possession of fresh facilities for forming an adequate judgment as to the political morality of the Ministry of All the Virtues. Compounding with treason-felony, paying blackmail to lawbreakers, indulging in wholesale bribery, are some of the methods of government that commend themselves to these pious politicians. Surely it is time that the country should be asked whether this Ministry possesses its confidence.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The Kilmainham compact, of which the particulars are being slowly extracted from the detected conspirators, throws a lurid light on the assassinations in Phœnix-park. As the shock to the public imagination subsides, it is seen that that hideous crime is not to be separated from the long series of murders and outrages inaugurated by Mr. GLADSTONE'S accession to office. Lord MOUNTMORRES, Mr. HERBERT, Mrs. SMYTHE, and a score of other victims were personally as blameless as Lord F. CAVENDISH. The murdered bailiffs were in their lower degree as loyal servants of the Crown as Mr. BURKE. The difference, as Mr. GLADSTONE expressed it, was that the later assassinations "came nearer home." The others perished at outposts where their fate little affected the Cabinet: the last brought the reign of terror home to the PREMIER himself. That was the meaning of the crime. He is known to be more accessible to terror than to reason—never ashamed, as he nobly proclaims, to abandon a policy or a principle, and to treat with treason itself—on sufficient compulsion. To make the blow more effective, it was undertaken by the chiefs of the rebellion, and delivered with a science and audacity beyond the powers of the meaner assassins in the provinces. The universal reprobation in Ireland, of which Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT thinks no one is so wicked as to doubt the sincerity, would be more convincing on this side the water if it could prevail on the many persons in Dublin who aided the escape, and still shelter the assassins, to deliver them up to justice. Could not Mr. O'DONNELL, who prophesied the crime in the *Times*, put the police on the track of the criminals? Can Mr. PARNELL be absolutely ignorant of the quarter from which the Kilmainham compact has been so ruthlessly shattered? Of course Mr. GLADSTONE would never impose a condition so humiliating to Irish honour as the delivery of a criminal into the hands of justice. The Phœnix Park assassins are quite as safe as the other murderers of whom not one has been arrested, in spite of rewards to the amount of £10,000 being offered for information. The truth is, that the Irish Nationalists, like the British Liberals, are a confederation of sections, ruled by a secret tribunal. The Fenians ruled in Ireland, the Caucus in England—the one by deeds of bloods, the other by political "Boycotting." In the Phœnix Park, a Chief Secretary is slaughtered with bowie-knives. In Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet he is stabbed in the back by the Birmingham Caucus. This is what we learn from the Kilmainham compact. If Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT is to be relied upon, the measure of which he is in charge, the most stringent Coercion Bill devised within the present century—was prepared before the Phœnix Park tragedy, and is in no degree due to that particular crime. It follows that, immediately on Mr. FORSTER'S resignation, the powers refused to him as the condition of his remaining in office were granted to his successor, and in greater measure than would have satisfied Mr. FORSTER. Coupling this fact with the secret treating of the Kilmainham envoy with the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE, it is clear that Mr. FORSTER'S dismissal was one of the unwritten articles of the compact—part of the "black mail" which Mr. GLADSTONE agreed to pay for the co-operation of the man, for whose imprisonment he won the City cheers six months ago, in a policy which he denounced at Leeds as a gospel of plunder. In a word, the good honest Mr. FORSTER was sold to the Irish rebels, just as the same "right honourable friend" sold him to the English Dissenters in the Elementary Education Act, twelve years ago!

This is not all. The Home Secretary did not say that the Coercion Bill was to be immediately brought forward, and in fact Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that new measures of conciliation would have the precedence. But if the Irish Caucus knew that Lord SPENCER and his CHIEF SECRETARY came over with these powers in reserve, and especially if they suspected that they had the assent, however remote and conditional, of the Kilmainham negotiators, nothing more is needed to account for the assassinations, or the alarm and terror with which the Irish members heard of them. Mr. PARNELL would be well aware that his life would be no safer than a policeman's.

It may be asked, however, how the Irish Fenians should be made aware of the intentions of the Government? Surely from the Kilmainham negotiators. They were to employ DAVITT, SHERIDAN, and other emissaries of the gospel of plunder, to bring over their friends, the murderers and boycotters, to the side of the Liberal Government. This would necessitate communication with the secret tribunal. Mr. O'DONNELL felt the difficulty when he demanded time for the pacification. The outrage-mongers could not be expected to drop their arms in the QUEEN'S name as on the stage: nor would the Irish members unbosom themselves all at once to the fierce zealots of the secret tribunal. Suspicion would take fire in a moment, and the *Vehmgericht* is swift to act.

The Coercion Bill was probably never any part of Mr. PARNELL'S "understanding," and we can well believe it was not seriously thought of in the Cabinet till Lord HARTINGTON'S brother was selected for the post of danger. The assassination has given it precedence for the moment, but we have no confidence in its keeping priority over the Arrears Bill. To the starving landlords in the land half a loaf is better than no bread. The tenants who have obeyed the No-rent manifesto will reap the fruits of defying the law. Those who have paid their debts will find that virtue is its own reward. The Irish Church surplus is at hand to supply most of the money, and the British tax-payer must defray the remainder, in return for the luxury of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Administration. This Bill will pass swimmingly enough. The Coercion Bill very soon fall among the shallows. The Irish members are furious—the Irish Judges naturally shrink from a responsibility which Mr. GLADSTONE would not hesitate to invade and denounce. The opposition of the Irish priests is pretty certain, and the "nation"—that is, all but the magistracy and the few upholders of law and order—will shout it down. Does anyone believe that Mr. GLADSTONE and the two Radical Ministers, who alone in the Cabinet seem to have a will of their own, will persevere in a measure so hateful to all Liberal principles? No! it is the fate of all Mr. GLADSTONE'S "new departures" to create a new situation in which you are to forget how you got into it, and only consider the speediest way of getting out. This is the unvarying history of his whole political career. A master of words, no public man of the generation is so lacking in deeds. A fluent talker, he has never succeeded in any one effort at statesmanship. He has never adhered to any principle, policy, or party longer than the fancy of the hour. Nothing great or good is connected with his name in Foreign or Colonial politics. At home his legislative axe has been wielded only in Ireland on what he does not know, and for objects from which he is the first to take a new departure. Disestablishment and the Land Act of 1871, which were to effect the final settlement of Irish wrongs, require a new departure ten years after. Measure after measure fails and is abandoned. And the "grand old man" goes vapouring on as if his life had been one of success instead of failure and humiliation such as no other Premier has ever endured and inflicted.

It is not by conspiring with traitors that the QUEEN'S Government can be carried on or her Crown and dignity maintained in Ireland. The reign of law ended with Lord BEACONSFIELD'S Administration, and the reign of terror began with Mr. GLADSTONE'S. It will continue till Ireland is lost, or Mr. GLADSTONE deprived of power.

Reviews.

WALLINGFORD.*

Very few English towns not of the first rank have played so prominent a part in history as Wallingford, and it is probable that none of them has found so faithful and painstaking a chronicler as Mr. Hedges. Writing as he does from Wallingford Castle, probably from the very spot on which Wigod of Wallingford, so well known to the readers of Mr. Freeman, entertained the Norman Conqueror—certainly from the very spot which Robert of Gloucester, with the aid of Brien Fitzcount, held for the Empress Maud against that worthy peer—if worthiness is to be measured by the estimate of ballad poetry—King Stephen, he has a more than ordinary interest in the subject which he has taken upon him to describe. Every reference to Wallingford in contemporary chronicle or in more scientific history has been sought out—the ancient records of the town itself have been ransacked, each piece of information has been carefully dovetailed into its place, and the result is, we can venture to affirm, the most elaborate and probably the best account ever published of any single town in England. Those who are not natives of that town may perhaps complain of the undue length to which the narrative has extended, and we doubt whether Wallingford was so entirely the centre of England as the somewhat partial historian is prepared to maintain. But as a storehouse of valuable information, as a complete and accurate record of every reference to Wallingford which is to be found in chronicle or history—as an invaluable compendium of the result of a careful research among the archives of that old Berkshire town, Mr. Hedges's volumes stand forth prominent. We could wish that every English borough, which has a history of its own, could find so faithful and so industrious a historian. The example of Mr. Hedges is one which might be followed with advantage, by everyone, whose good fortune it is to be in possession of a chief seat in a town of historial importance. To examine so closely as Mr. Hedges has done the archives of the town itself, to trace out, with the laborious and painstaking investigation which he has bestowed upon his work, each reference to it which can be found in the general history of England, is doubtless a painful and laborious task, but it is one which is well worth accomplishing by a local magnate, and we hope that the example which has been set by the present lord of Wallingford Castle will be followed by many who occupy a similar position in other of our old towns.

The first question with which Mr. Hedges sets himself to deal is the identity of Wallingford with the Calleva Atrebatum of the Itineraries, stated to have been the principal city of Britain during the Roman occupation. This identity, supported by many high authorities, was first challenged with any effect by Horsley in 1732, who came to the conclusion that it is at Silchester rather than at Wallingford that we must look for the Atrebatian capital. These, indeed, are not the only competitors for the honour, as some writers carry it to Farnham, in Surrey, and others to Henley-on-Thames; while Reading, Oxford, Streatley, Moulsford, Basingstoke, Newbury, and Maidenhead have also their supporters. But the real contest lies between Wallingford and Silchester, and modern writers have, almost without exception, declared in favour of the latter, being, perhaps, to some extent influenced by the interest and value of the Roman remains there existing. Mr. Hedges, however, takes up the cudgel boldly on behalf of his own candidate, and certainly gives good reasons for the faith which is in him, though he is hardly so successful in convincing us that Silchester belongs to a later period of the Roman occupation. The tradition that the river bank at Wallingford was the scene of the battle between Cæsar and Cassivelaunus is next investigated with the same painstaking minuteness. This, though supported by the high authority of King Alfred, is rejected with some regret by the author, who is, however, inclined to believe that the Roman conqueror extended his march to that place; and it is not unimportant to note that in the bed of the river, near the spot which still preserves its traditional name of Cæsar's ford, was found not long since a two-edged sword exactly answering the description of those used by his soldiers. Mr. Hedges is inclined to think that King Alfred's reference is not to Cæsar's battle, but to that during the Claudian invasion, recorded by Dion Cassius, which Dr. Guest fixes without hesitation at Wallingford. However these questions may be decided, there can be little real doubt that Wallingford is a Roman town, though all actual vestiges of that period of its existence have vanished, with the exception of some subterranean passages of which the masonry has been pronounced to be Roman. The absence of all trace of roads in its immediate vicinity, which is one great argument of those who would deny the claims of Wallingford to rank as a Roman town, is plausibly accounted for by Mr. Hedges as "the natural and certain consequence "of the high state of cultivation to which this rich "corn-growing district has been subjected for ages "past." He points out how, when we get beyond the rich arable land, we begin to trace the ancient roads pointing directly to the town, on the east, north, and west, though the plough has obliterated them in the immediate neighbourhood of it. A fine tesselated pavement was discovered during the making of the Great Western Railway, about eight miles from Wallingford, and a very large number of Roman coins, forming an almost complete series from Augustus to Arcadius, have been at different times dug up. But perhaps the most curious relic is the small urn of Roman workmanship, found in the Castle grounds in 1859, containing a skull, supposed to be that of a rabbit, though it is stated that at the time of the Roman occupation that animal was not to be found in the island, which has led some antiquarians to maintain that the supposed rabbit's skull is really that of a hare, which, as we learn from Dion, was an animal of augury among the Britons.

In the interval between the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Normans, Wallingford, though not directly mentioned by name till 1006, probably played an important part. Mr. Freeman assumes that it was taken in 571 in the expedition of Cuthwulf when he crossed the Thames. Indeed, that potent and infallible historian is of opinion that the town derived its name from the battle which was there fought. He say: "As the name of the earlier conquerors "still lives in the neighbourhood of Englefield, so "the Ford of the Sons of the Welsh proclaims "itself as a spot which placed a check on their "path, and whose capture must have been marked "as a bright day in the annals of West Saxon "victory." Whether the etymological interpretation of the name is correct or not may perhaps not unfairly be doubted; and Mr. Hedges himself seems to leave the choice open between it and that of Dr. Stevens, who suggests that the prefix Wall comes from the Celtic Gwal "a rampart," and that of Dr. Chanock, who derives it from Gualenga-ford, "the ford or passage of the Gauls," which is connected with an earlier stage of local history. The name itself seems to have been written in a variety of ways—Wealinga, Waling, Walling, Walin, Wallyng-ford, Wallinga-ford, Wallenga-fort, Wallyngforth, and Wallyngfort—leaving a wide field of choice, which will not surprise those who are acquainted with the eccentricities of spelling of local names that even to a very late period added to the puzzles of English orthography. Mr. Freeman is probably right, as he has a knack of being, when his judgment is not perverted by Eastern atrocities; but, however this may be, it is not till 1006 that Wallingford is mentioned by name in Saxon annals. Then we learn that the Danes, whose army overran Hampshire and Berkshire as far as Reading, "kindling "their war beacons as they went, marched to "Wallingford and burnt it all down."

The great importance of Wallingford dates, however, mainly from the Conquest. Wigod, of Wallingford, is a well-known figure in the history of that stirring time, and as a specimen of the author's descriptive powers we may quote the passage in which he comes upon the scene. After describing the resistance offered by London to the Conqueror, Mr. Hedges proceeds:—

> And now arises the question, what took the Norman invader of England to Wallingford? He kept on the right bank of the river, harrying as he went through Surrey, Hampshire, and Berkshire, till, at Wallingford, a ford and a bridge supplied safe and easy means of crossing, with no opposing force to bar his progress. He had now, with his army, reached a spot which, as shown in a former chapter, must have played no unim-

* *The History of Wallingford.* By John Kirby Hedges. —London: Wm. Clowes and Sons, 1882.

portant part in the days of the earlier invaders of Britain.

Here he was in the shire of the brave sheriff Godric, in a royal town, part of which, it would seem, had been set apart, if not as a royal residence, as a sort of special barrack or garrison for the king's huscarles. Was the duke looking for a renewal of those earlier days, by achievements of his own on the battle-field of Claudius? or was he seeking a country possessing so many natural advantages in a military point of view as to be considered the key of nearly half the kingdom? I think not. Here lived the great and powerful Wigod, lord of the honour and manor, and sheriff of the neighbouring shire of Oxford, ready to receive the Norman chief, whose progress he had favoured; and we may well suppose there was a perfect understanding between them, which had its origin in the time of Edward the Confessor. Fourteen years before the Conquest, and shortly after his marriage to Matilda of Flanders, the Duke William, leaving the government of Normandy to her care, crossed over to England to pay a visit to his friend and kinsman, the Confessor, who, having been brought up amongst the Normans, had constantly his Norman friends and favourites with him. By his marriage the duke had strengthened this connection, and added a nearer tie of relationship to the English sovereign. "Edward," says Wace, "received him very honourably, and presented him with hawks and hounds and many other fair and goodly gifts as tokens of his love." And at this visit, according to several historians, the duke obtained from Edward the promise of being adopted as his successor to the English throne. Then commenced a series of political intrigues to secure that mighty object. Wigod was high in favour with, and the cupbearer and kinsman by courtesy, if not by blood, of the Confessor. Doubtless he was mixed up with all the State events and intrigues of the day, and as he afterwards openly favoured the duke's pretensions, it is not an unreasonable conjecture that he might have joined the Norman barons, who surrounded the weak king's throne, in promoting adhesion to the Norman cause. This adhesion appears to have continued, for we find that in after times this great thane was one of the Conqueror's strongest supporters, and threw all his influence on the side of the Norman. It is, therefore, a natural inference that the duke, having met with a repulse at Southwark, should have hastily directed his march into the territory of a friendly adherent, and sought the opportunity of maturing his plans for the subjection of London by an approach on the other side. Here we may reasonably look for the chief inducement that brought the Conqueror to Wallingford.

The victorious prince, on his arrival, was met by Wigod, who delivered the town into his possession, and sumptuously entertained him, perhaps on the very spot from which these lines are penned. Here, within the ancient defences, he rested his forces, and here, says Freeman, one of the vast mounds which speak of earlier days of English victory under Edward the Unconquered, stood ready to become, at William's bidding, the kernel of a stronghold, from which the new invader might hold Englishmen in bondage.

In the mean time, mistrust and disunion reigned among the advisers of Edgar, and many nobles of the adverse party here made their submission. The first who threw himself on the mercy of the Conqueror, we are told, was Stigand; but we may rather suppose that, having played his part in Sussex with success, he came hither, like a faithful follower, in obedience to the pledge he had given. "The archbishop," says Lingard, "met him as he crossed the Thames, and swearing fealty to him as sovereign, he was received with the flattering appellation of 'father' and 'bishop.'"

Wigod's daughter Aldith married Robert D'Oily, who built the Castle, and the amount of destruction caused by the clearance of the site is faithfully recorded in Domesday Book. But it was indebted for its greatest splendour to a more distinguished character in history—Richard, Earl of Cornwall, whose munificent expenditure nearly two centuries later did much for that once famous edifice. Matthew Paris records of him that after Earl Richard's dedication of the church of Hales, in the county of Gloucester, founded and built at a great expense, in accordance with a vow made by him at sea when in danger of shipwreck on his return from Gascony, the pious founder informed the chronicler, "with unhesitating certainty," that "when all expenses were reckoned, he had laid out "ten thousand marks on the building of that "church, adding this remarkable and praiseworthy "speech, 'Would that it had pleased God that I "had expended all that I have laid out on the "Castle of Wallingford in as wise and satisfactory "a manner.'" Of Robert D'Oily's foundation and of Richard of Cornwall's enlargement small traces now remain; but there is, however, one probable reference to the latter in a curious relic of the past still existing in one of the three churches which now represent the thirteen for which Wallingford was once famous. Most of these have since disappeared, the cannonade of Fairfax's army being in the main responsible for that disappearance, but in one of them is still to be found the bas-relief described in the following extract:—

On the north side of the tower, at a considerable height from the ground, and now obscured from view by the side aisle, which in 1854 was added to the church, is a margined stone slab fixed in the wall, on which in bas-relief is represented a knight on horseback in complete armour, with an escutcheon on his breast. He appears to be in the act of fording a somewhat tempestuous river, with a drawn sword in his hand. This stone, according to local tradition, was taken from one of the gates of the castle at the time of its demolition, and the knight represented is said to have been King Stephen; but it is difficult to discover any special reason for thus doing honour to one who had no particular connection with the town, or even with the castle, except as an enemy, having twice laid siege to it in vain. It may be supposed, with more probability, that it was intended to represent the figure of Henry II., his competitor for the crown, who was received within the castle walls during the contest between the rival sovereigns, and towards whom the inhabitants showed an amount of loyalty which afterwards secured to them the great and exceptional privileges conferred by King Henry. But according to others the figure represents Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, who held possession of the town by the gift of his brother Henry III., and spent vast sums upon it and the castle, made the latter his residence, and by his munificence and expenditure raised the town to a position of splendour and opulence which it had never before enjoyed. It is therefore by no means unlikely that the inhabitants might have testified their sense of gratitude by thus handing down to posterity the sculptured effigy of their great benefactor. But whoever may have been intended, the same feeling of respect and devotion was displayed by the corporation of the day, for their corporate seal, which has been handed down to the present time, bears an effigy similar to that on the ancient stone memorial.

But though there are but few remains at Wallingford which recall the splendour of the past, the reader can hardly fail to be still attracted by the historical interest which surrounds the town, which was the scene of so many important events, which was so stoutly held for the Empress against King Stephen, and for Charles I. against his rebellious subjects—which was bestowed by Edward II. on the worthless Gaveston, and was inherited by the Black Prince—where the Fair Maid of Kent died, and Queen Margaret was imprisoned—which formed part of the dower of Katherine of Valois—where Henry VII. had the principles of good breeding, of morality, and of virtue instilled into him by his perceptor during summer, as they were during winter at Windsor and Berkhampstead. We need hardly trace the story down to later days, though we must own that the present Wallingford has much fallen from its former high estate. But in contrast to those more dignified memories of a mighty past which gather round the old Berkshire town, we may, perhaps, in conclusion quote a very different phase of its history on which the present Attorney-General, as the representative of the pure constituency of Taunton, may well look askance:—

The important personage by whose instrumentality the elections were secured, was a shoemaker of the town, named Gill, who was known under the sobriquet of "The Miller." No actual promise of reward was made before the election; a nod, or a wink, or an expressive smile, and now and then the assurance that "all is right," was alone sufficient to secure allegiance, and enable the poor misguided electors to satisfy their consciences, and, without hesitation in the majority of cases, to swear, before they recorded their votes, that they had not been influenced by any indirect promise of reward. The *modus operandi* whereby the faithful were rewarded may be thus described: The election over, "The Miller," enveloped in a leathern apron up to his chin, and bending under the weight of numerous bags of gold coin, took his nocturnal rounds. Pursuant to previous arrangement, the outer door of the house of the "immaculate" voter was in most instances left open, and here at the threshold, without question asked or answer given, a packet of twenty sovereigns was deposited; on every good man and true the golden favour was bestowed, and thus a sum of somewhere about £3,000 was expended, at each recurring election, in the purchase of a seat in Parliament upon "independent principles," the independent member being freed from any obligation to trouble himself about the constituency till the time arrived for another supply of the precious metal. Such were the corrupt practices of professed Constitutional reformers, whereby a foul blot has been left on the borough, which no length of time is likely to obliterate.

But time rolled on, and another candidate appeared to share the honour and the profit of "The Miller's" occupation. Charges were alleged that certain bags of gold had been misappropriated, and that a certain percentage had been unjustifiably abstracted for personal services. Matters were irreconcilable between the two rivals. To the great delight of the Blues, charge and counter-charge quickly followed each other, till at length "The Miller" deliberately made a full disclosure of all his secret doings, and his connection with Whig depravity. His detailed statement was carefully taken down at his own request, and signed and confirmed by the solemn obligations of an oath before a magistrate of the county, in October, 1832. The affidavit disclosed, as a fact, that two hundred and seventy-five bags of gold, of £20 each, were sent to Wallingford for distribution, by one of the then members, but that only one hundred and sixty-four bags were applied to the purpose for which they were intended, whereby eleven voters had been cut off, whose names "The Miller" swore he gave to the member, on his request to be furnished with them. The lengthy affidavit was published and circulated, and generally accepted as an ample and satisfactory exoneration of "The Miller" from those imputations of dishonesty which his enemies had levelled against him for the purpose, as he alleged, of screening themselves from the merited hatred and contempt of their fellow-townsmen. These revelations acted, as may be supposed, as a powerful auxiliary to the efforts of the independent electors to stem the torrent of corruption; and a considerable advance was made thereby towards annihilating this infamous traffic in votes, which the Reform Act, by extending the constituency to the neighbouring district, and depriving the borough of one of its members, well-nigh completed. It may be remarked that "The Miller" and his men, with very few exceptions, have long since passed away.

With this extract we conclude our notice of a most excellent specimen of local history, merely pausing to repeat the expression of our hope that other English towns may find as honest and as industrious a chronicler as Wallingford has found in Mr. Hedges.

NEW NOVELS.

General Hamley has hardly been so successful in *Traseaden Hall*,* as he has been in his previous works. His new story is somewhat disjointed, and there is a want of artistic symmetry in the welding together of the three or at least two sections into which it is naturally divided. The greater part of the first volume deals with the history of Sir Wolsey Salusbury, who, by a fortunate matrimonial speculation, not so much of his own arrangement as his brother's, becomes the possessor of the mansion which gives its name to the novel. There is a certain amount of originality in the conception of his character, and though there are touches in it which remind us of Sir Leicester Dedlock in *Bleak House*, we may fairly give General Hamley credit for the invention of it in its present shape. That anyone so entirely flaccid and foolish could have existed may perhaps be doubted; but there is a good deal of artistic skill shown in the way in which our sympathies are, to a certain extent, enlisted on his behalf. This is mainly the result of the contrast drawn between him and his brother Chesterfield, whose unscrupulous selfishness is well depicted. He it is who brings about the marriage between his brother and the rich widow who is the owner of Traseaden Hall; and he it is who works upon his weak-minded but more scrupulous brother so as to frustrate the attempt which the rich widow has made to prevent her property passing into the hands of her husband's family. He also prevents his brother's marriage, after the widow's death, with Miss Clowance, to whom, in the natural order of things, Traseaden Hall would have passed had the widow been allowed to make the will which she intended. These various intrigues occupy the first part of the book; the second takes us to a new set of characters, and the love affairs of Captain Oakeley and Una Clowance, of Fitzgerald and of Una's niece, Doris Adair, occupy the rest of the three volumes. Oakeley being a sailor, and Fitzgerald a soldier, during the stirring times of the Peninsular War, General Hamley has an opportunity of introducing some very clever pictures of naval and military life at that eventful epoch. But these pictures are very inartistically put together, and the prominence given in each case to the hope deferred which makes the heart sick, and to the groundless suspicion with which each of the young ladies regards her inamorato, involves a considerable amount of sameness. In the end all goes well; and though we cannot own to having had a very lively sympathy aroused in our hearts, either on behalf of Una or of Doris, it is with a certain sense of mild satisfaction that we find them made happy at last. The best part of the book is that in which the reader has brought before him some very vivid and striking pictures of the war in the Peninsula, and Pat Perrin is worthy to have commanded a company in the fighting Onety-oneth of Thackeray's admirable burlesque on Lever. Having said what is the book's best feature, we must in strict justice add what is its worst. This is, undoubtedly, the undue length and verbosity which we find in it. Divided into two stories—one telling us of the wooing of Sir Wolsey and of Chesterfield's schemes to secure the inheritance, the other dealing with the naval and military and love episodes—it would have supplied better reading, that is to say, if General Hamley had had the strength of mind to cut down each story into about half its present dimensions. As it is, we cannot recommend *Traseaden Hall* to the general reader with the same assurance that our recommendation will be satisfactory which we have felt in dealing with General Hamley's previous works. The melodramatic element is strong in it, but at the same time there is an absence of that atmosphere of probability which a skilful writer of melodrama is able to throw round the most improbable incidents. The best drawn character in the book is Sir Wolsey Salusbury himself, who disappears before the end of the first volume. His appearance was imposing in every sense of the word, and his manner is happily described as being "said by those who knew but "little of him to be dignified, by those who knew "him well to be pompous." Still, with all this, there is a straightforward honesty combined with a kind of dull self-respect about him which prevents us from judging him too harshly. None of the other characters are so carefully laboured; and though we cannot feel any enthusiasm for poor Sir Wolsey, we must own that we feel more interest in him than in some of the more attractive personages presented to us. The quaint, and, as it appears to us moderns, somewhat formal and affected style of dialogue which prevailed among our forefathers when George III. was King, is cleverly reproduced; but we get somewhat wearied of the fun which turns upon allusions to the propensity to strong language which marked their conversation.

Mrs. Randolph's *Iris** has all the pleasant characteristics which are peculiar to the writer. As usual, the story is refined, agreeable, and interesting throughout, although the heroine is, in spite of her many virtues, much less charming than Little Pansy, or several others of her floral companions. The real heroine is Iris's half-sister, Eve, a shallow little coquette, whom Mrs. Randolph has succeeded in making a very natural personage. She has been brought up by a worldly aunt, under whose auspices she has been introduced into society in London, her own natural proclivities and her aunt's taste leading her into a very fast set. Her uncle's bankruptcy, under peculiarly discreditable circumstances, results in Eve's returning to her mother's home, where she is horrified to find that she is expected to devote her mornings to some useful pursuit, and that her gaieties are deprived of half their charm by her mother's strict and to her incomprehensible sense of propriety. Her half-sister Iris contracts an engagement with one Laurence Furnivall, a fox-hunting squire, with an inordinate sense of his own importance, whom only ignorance of the world could have persuaded Iris to fancy a suitable mate for herself. This Laurence becomes the involuntary spectator of a tender love scene between Eve and a stranger, and so exasperates that young lady by the betrayal of her clandestine meetings, that she resolves on revenge. She succeeds in parting Laurence and Iris, but without any of the satisfaction she had anticipated, even though she further achieves the transfer of Laurence's affections to herself. The last volume is not so satisfactory as the other two. Claud, Eve's lover, makes the reader's acquaintance under equivocal circumstances, which are neither explained nor confirmed, and we are left in doubt till the end, whether the extraordinary story of an insane sister is to be received as a true explanation of the lady who passes as his wife. Poor little Eve's tragic end will only confirm the secret sympathy the reader will be inclined to feel for her under the stern and uncompromising discipline of her mother, and her immaculate elder sister; but Mrs. Randolph is certainly innocent of any endeavour to make her naughtiness attractive. Indeed, we wish that those authors who find it impossible to describe some of the unedifying tendencies of modern manners, without making their books unreadable for those they are supposed to be intended to benefit, would take example by the manner in which such subjects are dealt with in the volumes before us. Neither exaggerating nor extenuating, Mrs. Randolph describes both fast and vulgar persons without for a moment incurring the suspicion of being fast or vulgar herself; and although we regret one or two unnecessary improbabilities in her story, we are glad to be able to say that it does not lack any of the charm for which Mrs. Randolph's name upon the title-page is a sufficient guarantee.

Mrs. Eiloart has written many novels, and most of them are good ones. *My Lady Clare** will not detract from her reputation, but it will hardly add to it. The actors in the story are well if not powerfully drawn, and for the most part very true to nature. The self-torturing disposition of Father Serle, a good and noble-minded if weak man, and his mental struggles and troubles are admirably depicted. The type of character is old enough, but its salient points are seldom so clearly brought out. Mrs. Eiloart is evidently no friend to Romanists, and well describes the difficulties and dangers in which a father confessor is involved. Dollie Crewe, the heroine, is an impulsive and loveable young lady, with sufficient originality about her to preserve her from namby-pambyism; and Randal Crewe and his *fiancée*, Miss Moore, are natural and lifelike. The worst thing to be said of the book is, that it is commonplace. There is nothing new in it, nothing striking, nothing bold. The different personages, in spite of the well-deserved praise just accorded to them as creations of fiction, are all like people we have met, and meet every day. The dialogues are too much like the dialogues in which we take part in our own life. And there is a tendency to amplification of detail in many places that becomes almost vulgar. No one reading the book would doubt that it was written by a woman, though this perhaps is hardly dispraise. However, in the present days of sensationalism and æstheticism something may be forgiven to the commonplace. The plot can hardly be called very interesting, as there really is not much plot that is not foreseen from the beginning. Briefly, it treats of an inheritance wrongly snatched from its owner, and rightfully restored to him; also of the loves of Randal and Dollie, the hero and heroine, and that is about all. To sum up, *My Lady Clare* is a pleasant, readable novel, and may be safely recommended to those who read for the sake of killing time.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. Cassell are reissuing in sixpenny parts the admirable *Illustrated Book of Canaries and Cage Birds*, which has so firmly established itself as the best manual for all who have feathered pets to rear and tend. In its present cheaper form it will doubtless reach many to whom the former edition was inaccessible, and the wealth of information pleasantly conveyed upon the subject of general household interest of which it treats will render it a welcome guest wherever canaries and other cage birds are kept. Another reissue by the same firm is *Cassell's Illustrated Bible*. In addition to the numerous attractions in the way of wood engravings appropriately exemplifying the text which the earlier editions of this deservedly popular work possessed, we are promised in the present issue a series of facsimile coloured plates from original designs by well-known artists which will add much to its value. That presented with the first number represents the captive maid who brought to Naaman the good tidings of the prophet in Samaria, and is really a beautiful specimen of chromo-lithography. If those which succeed it are of equal merit we augur well for the success of the new enterprise.

Rainbow Light, seven stories, by A. E. M., author of *Sundays at Kingsmuir*, &c. (J. Masters and Co.), are allegorical tales, prettily written enough, and with good purpose. If the stories are found sufficiently interesting to rivet the attention of children, they will probably be the better for the lessons inculcated by the author.

Thoughts on the Marriage Service, by M. E. Townsend, author of *Maidens of Scripture*, *Links of Gold*, &c. (Hatchards), consists of a series of essays or exhortations as to the duties of married life and motherhood. It is written in a religious spirit and with perfect delicacy, and may be read with advantage by all who are about to enter the married state.

A most beautifully printed collection of collects and occasional prayers from the Book of Common Prayer of the Church for every day of the week for *Family Prayer* (Murray), by C. E. Pollock, has reached us. Where the materials are of such a character and the compiler is a distinguished Judge, criticism would be an impertinence.

Professor Curtiss, of Chicago, has published the notes of one of the four courses of Professor Delitzch's University Lectures on Biblical Theology on *Old Testament History of Redemption* (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh). In this little volume we have a brief, indeed, but very comprehensive review of the old biblical history made in the light of the New Testament, full of suggestive thoughts which the theological student will receive with gratitude, even where he may not wholly accept them. It is impossible to open any part of this book without finding matter for reflection. It is indeed a brilliant introduction to Old Testament history.

* *Traseaden Hall.* By Major-General W. G. Hamley. In Three Vols.—Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons, 1882.

* *Iris.* By Mrs. Randolph. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett.

* *My Lady Clare.* A Novel. By Mrs. Eiloart. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co.

Messrs. Macmillan, having bought up the copyright of Mr. Dickens's Dictionaries, have reissued new editions for 1882 of the popular *Dictionary of London* and *Dictionary of the Thames*, carefully revised and corrected by the author, who has availed himself of numerous suggestions which have reached him for their improvement. The *Dictionary of Paris for* 1882 is not a new edition, but an original work, in which the compiler has treated of the French capital in the same complete and interesting fashion. It contains a mass of useful information, pleasantly and compactly conveyed, invaluable to the novice, and not to be despised by the *habitué*. The *Continental A. B. C.*, projected by Mr. Dickens, is now published by the same firm. The monthly issue for May is as full of carefully compiled information as its predecessor, and requires no further commendation at our hands. English Bradshaws are appalling enough, but foreign Bradshaws have still greater terrors and pitfalls for the unwary traveller, so that so comparatively simple and handy a guide as is here furnished to the intending tourist is doubly valuable.

We do not know that *Le Misanthrope* is altogether well adapted for an educational class-book, but, assuming it to be so, the edition of it which Mr. Eugene Fasnacht has supplied for *Macmillan's Foreign School Classics* is an excellent one. In addition to a short biography of the author, the editor has supplied some interesting information about the comedy, selected from the writings of the most distinguished French critics. He has also added copious notes and a grammatical glossary, in which the more important points of difference between the rules of French syntax as used by Molière and those of the present day are brought out.

Mr. C. D. Yonge has contributed to the *School Class Books* of the same publishers a selection from the *Essays of Oliver Goldsmith*, which has been made mainly with a view of conveying to the modern reader an idea of the versatility of Goldsmith's genius. The task of selection is not an easy one, but seems to have been performed with much taste and skill, and the brief but carefully compiled sketch of the life of one of the most loveable if not one of the greatest of the authors who threw so much lustre on our eighteenth-century literature, adds to the value of Mr. Yonge's little volume.

THE ORIGIN AND FUNCTIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Archbishop's attempt to regulate ritual by statute instead of canon was a most deplorable exhibition of either a total ignorance of the origin and functions of Parliament or else of the want of a valuation of truth and faith in its power. The Church, the ground and pillar of the truth, by a fiction of law for legal, municipal, and secular purposes, is treated as a corporation within the State; but the Church of England is a part of the Church Catholic, and exists beside the State and not in it—unless the greater is included in the less—and as such cannot submit to State interference in things merely spiritual, in doctrine, discipline, and ritual, without being guilty of high treason against the Sovereignty of Christ. What chance canon law has under present auspices, and what sort of legislation those are likely to encourage who call every deviation from true principle the "law," is manifested in the 15 Ecclesiastical Bills now in the House of Commons. One of these aims at the deprivation of the Episcopate of the exercise of all Episcopal authority whatever, and the entire absorption of the Church in the State. After the curious performance of their duty as guardians of the Church, in passing the Divorce Act, the Public Worship Act, and the Burials Bill, are they prepared to make a united stand now? Is the Church, once the rival of the State, to be reduced to a mere department like the Post Office or the British Museum—the servant of a Parliament of all religions and none?

Your leading article on "Drift," May 6, 1882, gives me no encouragement to write to you on a great Constitutional principle: on the other hand, after the declaration that Ezekiel should be sent with a message to the children of Israel, it is added "whether they will hear or whether they will forbear." It follows that we must go on preaching the truth just the same, whether men accept it or reject it. By the constitution and course of nature and the law written in our hearts, the results are not in our hands.

If we look at the origin the *fons juris* of Parliament, it will be seen that it is a mere secular Court for the civil affairs of the State, and can no more abolish the law of the Church in things merely spiritual—such as doctrine and discipline—than it can abolish holy orders, or extinguish the law of gravitation or electricity.

The idea of Constitutional government is summed up in the word "Parliament." The estate of the Commons has the right of taxing because it is deputed by the possessors of property; but what is that quality of the Church which makes it fit and proper that her internal policy should be regulated by Parliament? The clergy present their canons to Parliament for a civil sanction. The canons are embodied in a "Bill." The Bill is debated in both Houses, and passed or rejected as a whole. Parliament does not discuss the details, because in canons having no relation to the "trial of property of lands and goods," it has no power by the Constitution to make alterations, and no such functions. Parliament derives its functions from the period when it proceeded step by step out of the ancient administration of remedial and coercive justice in the assessment of real and personal property, in criminal and civil causes.

To show the first origin of Parliament as only a remedial Court in civil and criminal causes, I must explain how justice was administered before Parliament existed. I turn to *Palgrave's Rise and Progress*. Soon after the return of Richard from the Holy Land he appointed Justices Itinerant—Justices in Eyre—as his brother had done. Though they received their commission from the Prince, still their jurisdiction was exercised by means of the Jurors of the Hundreds, and by Four Men and the Reeve, the Anglo-Saxon representatives of the Townships, who (assembled by custom without writs before the deputies of the Sovereign, when they presided in the Shire-moot) presented or made known the civil grievances of the community—that is, of the hundreds and townships. In the reign of John a general assembly was held, nearly on the plan of the Shire-moot. On August 4, A.D. 1213, writs were issued to all the Sheriffs of England, commanding them to cause four good men and the Reeve from every town of his "Demesne Towns" to appear at St. Albans, in order that inquests might there be taken; these inquests related to the general grievances of the kingdom.

The project of a Constitution, intended to afford a more constant mode of transmitting the grievances of the people to a central and supreme Tribunal destined to become the Grand Inquest for the entire community, seems to be due to the memorable Parliament of Oxford (A.D. 1258), when those celebrated "Provisions" were enacted which transferred the most important powers of government to a body of "Redesmen" or Counsellors—some named by the King, others by the Earls and Barons on behalf of the community. By the first article of the ordinances it was enacted that four good and lawful Knights should be elected in every county, who should inquire of all transgressions and oppressions to which the people had been subjected, in order that, the truth being known, the same might be amended and reformed.

The idea of representation was familiar to the English in the minor Courts, the Hundred-moot, and the Shire-moot. The reeve and four men represented the township in these assemblies; the twelve assessors (Jurors) of the Sheriff represented the judicial opinion—sometimes the collective legal knowledge of the shire. At a later period the inquest by sworn recognitors, in civil suits, in the presentment of criminals, and in the assessment of real and personal property, represented the country—that is, the shire or hundred or borough, for whose business they were sworn to answer.

The relation between the remedial representation of the "Jurors or sworn recognitors" in the Shire-moot, to the status of the "Commons" in Parliament is so obvious as to need no comment. Parliament in its origin and office is a court of coercive justice in civil, criminal, and fiscal causes, united step by step with the Shire-moot, Hundred-moot, and Borough-moot, for the general and sole administration of the temporal business of the Realm, such as the taxation of real and personal property.

If we examine into the origin, functions, and authority of Parliament, the legal character and *real* right of the representatives, as laid down by Sir F. Palgrave and Professor Stubbs, we shall find no authority for State interference in things merely spiritual, indeed it was a thing utterly unknown to the law, ancient or modern, civil or canon, human or divine. The legal character of the Burgess arose from his *possessions*—it was the *real right* arising from the qualification which he held. There was no thought of a Burgess interfering with the internal policy of the Church.

"The growth of the power of the Commons may be traced in the forms of the writs. In those of John, the Knights of the Shire are summoned simply 'ad loquendum;' under Edward II. it becomes 'ad consentiendum et faciendum'—to assent and enact. From this time, then, the Commons were admitted to a share of the character of the *Sapientes*, which in this respect the Bishops and the Barons had engrossed since the Conquest. The corresponding variations in the *præmunientes* clause summoning the clergy are:—In 1295, 'Ad tractandum, ordinandum, et faciendum;' in 1299 'Ad faciendum et consentiendum;' from 1381, only, 'Ad consentiendum'—a function adequately discharged by absence." (*Select Charters.*)

In the early part of the fourteenth century, then, Parliament is a remedial Court of coactive, coercive Justice for the State, in civil and criminal causes, and in the assessment of real and personal property. If subjects had any complaint to make of lack of justice in the Shire-moot, any case of grievance committed by the King's Ministers, or Justices, or Sheriffs, or Bailiffs, or any other of the King's officers—if anyone had been unduly assessed, rated, charged or surcharged to aids, subsidies, or taxes, they were ordered to deliver their petitions on such a day to the receivers or auditors, whom the King appointed in the Great Hall of the King's Palace of Westminster.

The House of Lords is still a Court of Remedial Justice. At the opening of Parliament *Triors* or *Auditors* and *Receivers of Petitions* are appointed in the ancient form by the House of Lords, and it is still in our power to *present our grievances* to the King in Parliament, and to make our complaint of any matter that cannot be redressed by the ordinary course of law. The petitions are referred to a committee of lords and assistants, who are to endorse on each petition what course is to be pursued by the petitioners in order to obtain redress. "It was no less common to petition Parliament in *criminal* than in civil causes." (Sir F. Palgrave, *King's Council*, xii. p. 27, ix. p. 21).

There is a new fashion of ignoring the Roman occupation of Great Britain, and starting at once from the Anglo-Saxon invasion. Professor Stubbs even traces to Tacitus our parochial system. The mark, he says, becomes the sphere of a single priest, and is called his parish; the kingdom becomes the diocese of a Bishop." (*Select Charters*), p. 8. The learned Professor in his *Select Charters* (Clarendon Press) has given, in fifty pages, an admirable analysis of the Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth from *Teutonic* times to the reign of Edward I., when the Constitution in Church and State stood complete in all legislative, judicial, and executive functions. Sir F. Palgrave traces the origin of the Constitution from the *Roman occupation*. To his work on the Rise and Progress of the Constitution I am indebted for all I know about the origin and functions of Parliament, but his work is out of print and very scarce.

There are three estates of the Realm: (1), the clergy; (2), the Lords; (3), the Commons.

In the ideal Parliament of Edward I. each of those estates was fitly represented. The Commons by elected members; the Lords by themselves; and the Clergy by their Proctors under the Præmunientes clause. Now it is obvious that Convocation—that is, in two provincial synods—is an assembly of representatives of an estate of the realm, and in that way as perfect for spiritual purposes as the Parliamentary assembly for secular purposes; but it is not an estate of the realm in the same way as the Lords and Commons.

The assembly of the Clergy under the Præmunientes clause was entirely different from Convocation; it brought all the representatives of the Clergy to Westminster in *one body*, not in provincial synods.

As the Clergy preferred to dispatch all business in their purely spiritual assembly (the Convocations) the Parliamentary representation died out. The inferior clergy have not ceased to be an integral part of the first estate of the realm, but they have, by the non-operation of the *præmunientes* clause, ceased to be an integral part of the clerical *estate* of *Parliament*.

The Upper House of Bishops certainly does not exclusively comprise the Spirituality in any sense, and there is no real connection between the baronial tenure and the Spirituality. In fact the sitting of the Bishops by baronial tenure is a figment of the lawyers, for their place in Parliament is older than baronial tenure itself, and many Bishops sit without baronies, especially of the more modern Sees.

The Spirituality I take to be the whole clerical estate.

The Convocations are the purely spiritual assembly of the clerical estate.

But the only spiritual estate in Parliament—that is, all that is left of the old Parliamentary Spirituality—is the Bishops in the House of Lords.

The Commons must be regarded as composed for civil purposes of the population of the shires, the ancient divisions, on the administration of which the early practical system of the country was based; and that of the towns or boroughs which had been erected by successive grants of privileges into the status of substantive political bodies.

My conclusion is, that both the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and the Temporal Commons sit in Parliament as representing different privileged ranks of a civil society, and that their business there is only Civil or Criminal, or Temporal, and not Spiritual. A Jew can give a civil sanction to a canon of the Church if he sees fit, and a layman can do no more, be he Baron or Burgess, because he sits in Parliament in the same character as a Jew—that is, in a civil character.

EDMUND HUFF.

Little Cawthorpe, Louth, May 16.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

S'il fait beau aux Rogations,
Le premier jour il fera beau pour les fauchaisons,
Le deuxième jour pour les moissons,
Le troisième jour pour les vendanges.

S'il fait pluie aux Rogations,
Le premier jour il pleuvra pendant le fenaison,
Le deuxième jour pendant la moisson,
Le troisième jour pendant les vendanges.

Si l'on sème sou chanvre pendant les Rogations,
On le récolte à grenouillons—*i.e.*, à genous.

The first day was cold and cloudy, with a few drops of rain in the course of the day; the second day, although cold, was very fine; the third, after 9 a.m., a day of marvellous beauty.

The eclipse of the sun, though small and only partial, was singularly beautiful and striking. The morning was cold and cloudy, wind north-east; but, notwithstanding, the sun unveiled and showed the eclipse at its chief phase, in all its wonderful and singular beauty. The effect was very striking.

Mr. Charles Leland will shortly publish, at Boston, a volume embodying his studies of gipsy life and character in Europe and the United States.

The Queen of Roumania has published under her usual pseudonym, Carmen Sylva, a novel entitled *Ein Gebet* (Berlin).

On Wednesday the freehold premises, No. 8, Cornhill, were sold by action for £25,050. This was about £33 per superficial foot, or at the rate of a million and a half sterling per acre. In the year 1393 William Longland, in his third version of *Piers the Plowman*, wrote:—

"Thus I a-waked, God wot, when I wonned on Cornhill
Kit and I in a cot, clothed as a loller"—

that is to say as a tramp.

The *Athenæum* states that at the International Literary Congress at Rome an account will be given of the negotiations for copyright between the United States and this country. The *Athenæum* believes that the opinion to which it has frequently given expression is gaining ground in the United States, and that legislation by Congress will soon be regarded there as indispensable. Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Secretary of State, it is rumoured, has been converted to this view, and this partly explains the ill-success of the recent negotiations. M. Tourguénief, whose illness has delayed his journey to his estates in Russia, where he intended to spend the summer, is better; but he is not likely to be able to quit Paris just yet, as his medical adviser enjoins absolute quiet for some time longer.

A dinner is to be given in honour of Captain Burton and Commander Cameron, who have returned from their West African expedition. Captain Burton's work, describing his experience, is ready for the press. The two travellers will read a paper next Tuesday at the Society of Arts on "The West African Gold Fields."

The *Academy* says that the first two volumes of Professor Knight's edition of Wordsworth are in the press; but, owing to the discovery of important details illustrative of the poems of 1801, 1802, and 1803, chiefly derived from the MS. journals of Dorothy Wordsworth, the publication is delayed for a few weeks. Prince Krapotkine is preparing a second article on the "Russian Revolution" for the *Fortnightly Review*. He will also write the chief Russian articles for the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Messrs. Longmans announce as in preparation a book upon the Irish massacres of 1641, their causes and results. It will consist of a selection from the depositions preserved in MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, with an introduction by Mary Hickson, and a preface by Mr. Froude. The same publishers also have in the press a volume of private notes of Francis Bacon, believed to have been written about 1594, and hitherto unpublished. They have been edited, with illustrative passages from Shakespeare, by Mrs. H. Pott; and Dr. Abbott has written a preface.

From the message of the President of the Rupublic we learn that in 1881 five statues were erected in Venezuela, and that three more are in progress. These are chiefly to revolutionary generals.

It is said that a fine and genuine Lippo Lippi has been found in the possession of a *contadino* near Florence, for which a Florentine dealer has offered 25,000 lire, but that the Italian Government has laid an embargo on it.

Among several brasses in the old church of Yoxford, Suffolk, is one of a gentleman in the ruff, &c., of the seventeenth century, with this inscription:—

AN EPITAPHE VPON ANTHONY COOKE WHO DECEASED VPON ESTER MONDAY ANNO DNI 1613.

At Ye Dve Sacrifice Of Ye Paschall Lambe
April Had Eayghte Dayes Wopte In Showers He came
Leane Hvngry Death Who Never Pitty Tooke
And Cavse Ye Fearte Was Ended Slewe This Cooke
On Ester Monday He Lyves Then No Daye More
But Syncke to Rise Wth Him That Rose Before
Hees Heere Entombed A Man Of Vertves Lige
Outrechte His Yeares Yet They Were Seavety Nine
He Left On Earthe Tenn Children of Eleaven
To Keepe His Name Whilste Himself Wente To Heaven

A correspondent of the *Guardian* inquires: Can he have been maternal uncle (or other relative) of Bacon? The gentlemen in question would have been about twenty-six at the time of Bacon's birth. The said church is the traditional burial-place of the unfortunate Lady Katherine Grey, who was "kept safe" at the neighbouring home of the Hopton family, Cockfield Hall, where she died. This house afterwards passed to the family of Blois, who still hold it.

A "Society for Psychical Research," says the *Athenæum*, has been started under the presidency of Mr. Henry Sidgwick. Several men of note who have leanings in the direction of spiritualism, but who have hitherto avoided declaring themselves so openly, are connected with it: Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Professor Balfour Stewart, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Hon. Roden Noel, Mr. F. Meyers, Dr. Lockhart Robertson, and others. It makes one rub one's eyes to find a society founded in 1882, gravely announcing a "Committee on Apparitions, Haunted Houses," &c., presided over by Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood. It is a pity that the Cock-lane ghost is extinct. There is a committee on "Thought Reading" headed by Professor Barrett. By the way we may mention that Mr. Stuart Cumberland gave a singularly successful exposure of "thought reading" before a distinguished audience the other evening. He easily discovered an object bid by Monsignor Capel in Mr. Cumberland's absence from the room. In a like manner, but with even greater facility, a pin stuck in the vest of a spiritualist doctor by the Secretary of the "Society for Psychical Research" was found by Mr. Cumberland. Professor Croom Robertson and Professor Ray Lankester stated that where Mr. Bishop had failed Mr. Cumberland had succeeded, and that he was by far the greatest exponent of the profession that had yet come forward—the special merit of his experiments lying in the fact that he made no pretensions, simply claiming to succeed by natural perception.

The following telegram has been received from Sir E. Malet, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, dated May 18, 11.40 a.m.:—

"Mr. Norman Lockyer asks me to send the following to Her Majesty's Government:

"'Unprecedented facilities were accorded by the Egyptian Government for the observation of the eclipse. A plan was agreed upon. The English, French, and Italian expeditions accord. Among results most satisfactory were photographs of the corona and its complete spectrum obtained by Schuster and Abney's plates. H. and K. were the most intense lines study (?) red and spectrum of corona and prominences by Tacchini. Comet near sun, striking object, photographed. With the naked eye bright lines observed before and after totality of different heights by Lockyer, and with intensities differing from Frauenhofer lines by Lockyer and Trepied. Absolute determination made of the place of coronal line at wave length 1474 Kirschoff's scale by Thollen and Trepied. Absence of dark lines in corona spectrum noted by Tacchini and Thollon with very different dispersions. Many bright lines in violet observed in spectrum of corona by Thollon, and photographed by Schuster. Hydrogen and coronal lines studied in grating spectroscope by Puissieux and with direct vision prism by Thollon. Rings were observed in grating by Lockyer. First, second, and third orders showed continuous spectrum fainter than in 1878, stronger than in 1871. Intensification of absorption lines observed in Group B at moon's edge, by Trepied and Thollon.'"

Mr. John Taylor writes thus to the *Athenæum* in reference to the proposal of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol to take down a part, or more probably the whole, of what is known as the Minster House, in order to provide a larger space before the west front of the Cathedral, against the south-west corner of which this condemned house abuts:—"Anyone familiar with Bristol Cathedral, as seen from the Lower College-green, must have been struck with the picturesque assemblage of buildings, of which the Minster House forms the central piece, between the western end of the church and the great Norman gateway of the Augustinian Abbey. The house it is proposed to remove is a fifteenth-century building, and comprises remains of the prior's lodgings; it has a pointed timber roof, with wing braces, which has suffered mutilation but retains its old character, and there are two good oriels or projecting windows, with a restored Perpendicular window beneath the western gable. The interior has been modernised with plaster additions, but mouldings and other features are in many parts still left in relief. To remove the house would not only destroy a picturesque architectural composition and break up the sequestered character of the Cathedral close, but it would leave only a slim modern tenement to buttress the grand Norman gateway with the two-storied fifteenth-century house erected over it. And if this tenement be also removed, as contemplated, it is feared that the whole fabric of the Gate House will fall for lack of support. At any rate, even with its support, the Gate House dissociated from the Minster House would appear, only an insulated and purposeless block of buildings, which might be likely to procure its own condemnation. To render the purposed destruction the more gratuitous, the western portion of the Cathedral is already

sufficiently displayed, inasmuch as, as I have said, the Minster House touches it only at the extreme north-west angle. Moreover, I might almost say there is no western frontage to the Cathedral; at any rate, the two western towers are not yet built, nor are there funds for their building, and the erection should fairly precede the desire to display them. Again, though it be admitted that the rear of the Minster House, with its stopped windows, as seen from the Upper Green, is by no means ornamental, it is confessedly susceptible of being made so. Indeed, Mr. Street asserted that the house might not only advisably be spared, but made a conspicuous ornament to the place by an expenditure of about a thousand pounds. If a thousand pounds can be found, may we hope it will be for the preservation, and not for the unnecessary destruction, of the interesting building in question?"

A crowded meeting of the members of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute—a Society founded to investigate all scientific questions, including any said to militate against religious belief—took place at No. 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, when Professor Lionel Beale, F.R.S., read a paper. He commenced by alluding to the varied opinions that existed among scientific men, as to whether the hypotheses upon which modern scientific opinion in favour of some form of the physical doctrine of life were based are worthy of acceptance. He himself confessed that he was among those who held "that no form of the hypothesis which attributes the phenomena of the living world to mere matter and its properties has been, or can be, justified by reason." He added:—"I would draw attention to the declaration again and again repeated, and now taught even to children, that the living and the non-living differ only in degree, that the living has been evolved by degrees from the non-living, and that the latter passes by gradations towards the former state. No one has adduced any evidence in proof of these conclusions, which are, in fact, dictatorial assertions only, and no specimen of any kind of matter which is actually passing from the non-living to the living state, or which can be shown to establish any connection between these absolutely different conditions of matter, has been, or can be at this time, brought forward. Between purely vital and purely physical actions not the faintest analogy has been shown to exist. The living world is absolutely distinct from the non-living world, and, instead of being a necessary outcome of it, is, compared with the antiquity of matter, probably a very recent addition to it—not, of course, an addition of mere transformed or modified matter and energy, but of transcendent power conferred on matter which controls, regulates, and manages both matter and its forces according, it may be, to laws, but not the laws of inert matter. It is not only one or two of the positions assumed by the materialist that are open to doubt or objection. Facts completely controvert all materialistic views which have been put forward. To be condemned as untenable is the doctrine that there is a relationship between non-living and living matter, or that the term molecular mechanism can be applied to the former. The simple truth is, that the essential phenomena of all living beings cannot be explained without recourse to some hypotnesis of power totally different from any of the known forms or modes of energy. Any one who allows his reason to be influenced by the facts of nature as at present discovered will feel obliged to admit the existence of vital power as distinct from, and capable of controlling, the ordinary forces of non-living matter. It has been conclusively shown that the laws of vital force or power are essentially different from those by which ordinary matter and its forces are governed." The author then referred to Nature as explained by the Materialist: "A Nature which was really a blind, insatiable, irresistible fate, falsely called law, destitute of intelligence and reason, devoid of mercy and justice, is the Nature held up for our admiration, with the consoling assurance of dictatorial authority that it sprang from chaos in obedience to everlasting self-originating (?) law, and that it will return to chaos, in obedience to same—all life, and work, and thought being but the undulations of cosmic nebulosity, and dependent upon the never-ceasing gyrations of infinite, everlasting atoms, as they bound through the ages from void to void. This, the dullest, the narrowest, the most superficial of all creeds—materialism, which includes some mixture of antitheism and atheism of various forms and hues—has been half-accepted by hundreds of persons during the last few years. I believe all materialistic doctrines, vary as they may in detail, will be found to agree in accepting as a truth—if, indeed, they are not actually based on it—the monstrous assumption that the living and the non-living are one, and that every living thing is just as much a machine as a watch, or a windmill, or a hydraulic apparatus. According to the material contention, everything owes its existence to the properties of the material particles out of which it is constructed. But is it not strange that it never seems to have occurred to the materialistic devotee that neither the watch, nor the steam-engine, nor the windmill, nor the hydraulic apparatus, nor any other machine known to, or made by, any individual in this world, is dependent for its construction upon the properties of the material particles of the matter out of which its several parts have been constructed?"

While the Chinese have long enjoyed a reputation or skill and boldness in bell-founding, says the *Times of India*, their more humble neighbours on the south-west—the Burmese—though possessing equal skill and boldness in the art, are scarcely ever alluded to in that capacity by campanologists. One of the largest bells in the world, though the knowledge of its existence is limited to a very narrow circle, is to be seen at Mengoon, on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, a few miles above Mandalay. This extraordinary specimen of Burmese skill in bell-founding has a height, including only the body of the bell, of 12ft.; but if the massive metal loop by which it is suspended, &c., were included, the entire height would be over 20ft. Its external diameter at the lip is 16ft. 3in., while at a distance of 4½ft. above the rim the diameter is 10ft. The thickness of the metal varies from six to twelve inches, and its weight is estimated by Colonel Yule (Mission to Ava) at 80 tons. It is slung on three powerful beams of wood hooped with iron bands, which rest on two tiers of brickwork. But the bell no longer hangs free. Owing to its great weight, aided, some say, by the disturbing action of an earthquake, the beams have given way, and the bell is now supported on wooden blocks, which leave sufficient space between the rim and the ground for a person to crawl underneath and examine the interior. This monster bell was designed to form part of the establishment of an enormous pagoda commenced in this locality by King Men-tara-gyi, who died in 1819, after a reign of forty years. The "Grandfather King," as he was termed among his subjects, being of a pious turn of mind, resolved to eclipse all his predecessors by the construction of a pagoda whose vast proportions should also serve to lay up for him a corresponding vastness of credit in good deeds against his next phase of existence. He compelled his subjects to labour on this work at their own expense for over twenty years, following the example of Pharaoh by refusing them straw to make their bricks. The lower part only of the projected pagoda was completed, and King Men-tara-gyi's "Folly" presents to view an enormous cubical pile of brickwork, estimated by Colonel Yule to contain between six and seven million cubic feet of that material—surely the hugest mass of solid brickwork in the world. It springs—a square of 230 feet in plan—from the highest of several terraces, and rises to a height of over 100 feet. The pile remains pretty much as it appeared when abandoned by the workmen—portions of the scaffolding still clinging to its side—except that it is now riven and shattered by the effect of the great earthquake of 1839. No portion of the pile was thrown down by this severely-felt earthquake, but the mass is intersected by numerous yawning crevasses. Nearer the river are the remains of two enormous leogryphs in sitting posture, each of which attained a height of ninety feet. It is the custom of the Burmese to have bells of various sizes suspended on the platforms of their larger pagodas, the gifts of piously disposed persons who seek to work out their own salvation by works of this sort. Most of these bells are suspended free, and so are in a position to yield their tones when struck. For this purpose a billet of wood and a stag's horn is generally employed, the worshipper striking his favourite bell a few times after concluding his devotions and before quitting the precincts of the pagoda. On the platform of the great Shoahy Dagon Pagoda, Rangoon, there is a huge bell reputed to weigh forty tons, while there are several others quite as large as that with which the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have succeeded in vanquishing their rival in Westminster.

"O THE SHAMROCK!"

(A Version for the Day.)

Through Erin's Isle
To sport awhile
As Crime and Rapine wandered,
With Death the sprite.
Whose quiver bright
A thousand arrows squandered,
Where'er they pass
A triple grass
Shoots up with blood-drops streaming,
Which no more seen
Of emerald green
Is red and lurid gleaming.
O the shamrock, the blood-bedabbled sham-
Chosen leaf [rock!
Of Rogue and Thief,
Young Ireland's native shamrock!

Says Rapine, "See,
They spring for me
These gory signs of mourning."
Says Crime, "No, no,
For me they grow
My gruesome path adorning."
But Death perceives
The triple leaves
And cries, "Oh! do not sever
A type that blends
Three demon friends,
Crime, Rapine, Death, for ever."
O the shamrock, the blood-bedabbled sham-
Chosen leaf [rock!
Of Rogue and Thief,
Young Ireland's native shamrock!

So firmly fond
The mystic bond
They wove that day between them,
That ne'er again
As one or twain
Has eye of mortal seen them.
But in the three
We all may see
Still flourish in their season,
In union sweet,
The emblem meet
Of Slaughter, Theft, and Treason.
O the shamrock, the blood-bedabbled sham-
Chosen leaf [rock!
Of Rogue and Thief,
Young Ireland's native shamrock!

—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL

"The Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Act, 1882," has been printed. It begins with a preamble which asserts that "by reason of the action of secret societies and combinations for illegal purposes in Ireland, the operation of the ordinary law has become insufficient for the repression and prevention of crime, and it is expedient to make further provision for that purpose." The measure is divided into four parts. Part One deals with the Special Commission to try crime; Part Two with the particular offences included in the Act; Part Three with the "general powers" of arrest, searching for arms, expelling aliens, and confiscating newspapers; while Part Four is taken up with what are called "supplemental provisions and definitions." As regards the Special Commission which is to be substituted for trial by jury in some cases, the words of the Bill are as follow:—

The Lord-Lieutenant may from time to time direct a Commission (or Commissions) to be issued for the appointment of a Court (or Courts) of Special Commissioners for the trial of persons charged with any of the following offences, that is to say: treason or treason-felony; murder or manslaughter; attempt to kill; aggravated crime of violence against the person; arson, whether by common law or by statute; attack on dwelling-house; and whenever it appears that in the case of any person committed for trial for any of the said offences a just and impartial trial cannot be had according to the ordinary course of law, the Lord-Lieutenant may by warrant assign to any such court . . . . the duty of sitting at the place named in the warrant, and of there, without a jury, hearing and determining the charge made.

The Commission will consist of "three judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, other than the Lord Chancellor, to be named in the Commission." Unless the whole Court agree in the verdict, the prisoner is acquitted. Then follow the provisions to ensure a fair trial; one being the rule that witnesses for the defence can have their "reasonable expenses" paid by the Lord-Lieutenant, and that there will be an appeal from the three judges. This appeal is to lie to "the Court of Criminal Appeal hereinafter mentioned," which is to consist of "not less than five judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, with the exception of the Lord Chancellor." The determination of any appeal shall be according to the determination of the majority of the judges who hear the appeal.

Offences under the Act are enumerated as follows. Every person who

Wrongfully and without legal authority uses intimidation, or incites any other person to use intimidation,

(*a*) With a view to cause any person or persons either to do any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to abstain from doing any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to do; or

(*b*) Towards any person or persons in consequence either of his or their having done any act which he or they had a legal right to do, or of his or their having abstained from doing any act which he or they had a legal right to abstain from doing.

In this Act the expression "intimidation" includes any word spoken or act done calculated to put any person in fear of any injury or danger to himself, or to any member of his family, or to any person in his employment, or in fear of any injury to or loss of his property, business, or means of living.

Offenders against the Act are those who take part in any riot or unlawful assembly; take or hold possession of any house or land, within six months after the execution of a writ of possession, without the consent of the owner; commit an aggravated crime of violence against the person; or assault any constable, bailiff, process-server, or other minister of the law. It is a distinct offence against the Act to be a member of an unlawful association, or to solicit, or receive, or pay money for its use, or to wear its badge, or to take part in its proceedings. The Lord-Lieutenant is further entrusted with power to "prohibit any meeting which he has reason to believe to be dangerous to the public peace or safety," and any person present at such meeting becomes an offender against the Act. After sunset any person in a proclaimed district found "out of his place of abode under suspicious circumstances" may be arrested by a constable and summarily imprisoned by a justice of the peace, and becomes an offender under the Act. In such a case the prisoner is allowed to give evidence in his own favour.

If, after the passing of the Act, the Lord-Lieutenant considers any newspaper, wherever printed, which is attempted to be circulated in Ireland, "to contain matter inciting to the commission of treason," or of any act of violence or intimidation,

The Lord-Lieutenant may order that all copies of such newspaper containing that matter shall, when found in Ireland, be forfeited to Her Majesty; and any constable duly authorised by the Lord-Lieutenant may seize the same. Where the Lord-Lieutenant has ordered any copies of a newspaper to be forfeited under this section he may, if the printer or publisher of such newspaper can be found in Ireland, cause notice to be served on such printer or publisher requiring such printer or publisher to give security to an amount not exceeding £200 not to print or publish any newspaper containing any matter inciting to the commission of treason or of any act of violence or intimidation.

Searches for arms and illegal documents are to be authorised in proclaimed districts by the Lord-Lieutenant. Renewing the "Alien Act," the Lord-Lieutenant is given power to "direct any alien to depart the realm."

Then follow the directions as to the power of justices to summon witnesses and to apprehend absconding witnesses, and the power of the Lord-Lieutenant to order additional constabulary to be employed in any district and to levy compensation for murder or maiming on a particular district.

The last clause enacts that the duration of the Act is to be "until the expiration of three years next after the passing thereof, and to the end of the then current session of Parliament."

IN MEMORIAM—THE REV. W. WILLIAMSON.

The diocese of Lincoln has recently been deprived by death of one of its oldest and most deservedly respected incumbents, the Rev. William Williamson, vicar of Welton, who died the last day of April, and was buried last Friday. Mr. Williamson, who was the son of a Yorkshire manufacturer, and himself intended for a business life, was an excellent specimen of the old Evangelical school, which is so fast passing away from us. Originally a disciple of the Rev. Charles Simeon, who was at the height of his power at the time Mr. Williamson was passing through the University of Cambridge, he had in later years felt the influence of the writings of Dr. Hook, and had learnt from him the necessity of Apostolical order as a safeguard of Evangelical truth, and had gained a higher value for the Sacraments and ordinances of the Church than was usual among the members of the school to which in earlier life he had given his adherence, and which he never deserted. Mr. Williamson shared in the widespread alarm created by the accession of Dr. Newman, and the Romeward tendency of the teaching of some of the more pronounced members of the Tractarian school, and the natural fear as to how far things would go, threw him back, as it did many others, on his old bearings. He never, however, lost what he had learnt from the sounder Churchmanship to the influence of which he had yielded himself, and his ministry retained its wholesome savour to the end. Belonging to a former generation, when clerical activity was the exception and not, as now, the rule, Mr. Williamson from the first set an example of quiet, unobtrusive work, "in season and out of season." When he entered the ministry, in the year 1825, the system of pluralities and non-residence was in full away. In most of the rural parishes of Lincolnshire the incumbents were non-resident, and, habitable personage-houses being rare, the churches were served by curates residing in the principal towns, only seeing their churches and people on Sundays, and competing with one another, not in the fervour of their devotion or the power of their sermons, but in the speed with which they could get the service over, and the number of "duties" they could "take" in one day. A house-going parson was a rarity. Can we wonder that church-going people were equally rare? It is a striking evidence of the low state to which the Church had sunk at that period, that, the exigencies of the parish requiring it, Mr. Williamson received both deacon's and priest's orders within the year, and that to this untried, untrained young man, fresh from college, was committed the entire spiritual oversight, not only of the large parish of Welton, to which he was ordained, but of three adjacent parishes, of which the incumbents were equally non-resident; and that during the whole time that Mr. Williamson held the curacy of Welton—nearly a quarter of a century—his vicar never once entered the church or performed any service among his parishioners. On the vacancy of the living, to the joy of the entire parish, the curate enjoyed the rare good fortune of being presented to the benefice, which he held without thought or desire of removal till the day of his death, being his whole ministerial life—a period of fifty-seven years—in the same quiet village. In an age of restless change, when many young men seem to look on it as a matter of course to change their curacy at the end of their two years, at the cost of all the personal knowledge they have acquired and influence they have or ought to have gained, it is not a little instructive to see a good man working contentedly on for more than half a century in the same humble sphere. The idea of "promotion," we believe, never entered his sober mind. He was in a sphere fitted for him, and he knew it. So humble was his estimation of himself that when the present Bishop of Lincoln, in recognition of his long and faithful services, offered him a Prebendal stall, he at once quietly begged to be allowed to decline it, "as there were many younger clergy better qualified for it than himself." This act was the more striking as Mr. Williamson was a great lover of his Cathedral, and being naturally very fond of music seldom failed to attend its services when in Lincoln at the proper hour. The fabric of his own church had his loving care. During the latter part of his incumbency it was carefully restored, and the old square pews replaced by open seats. It is a proof of Mr. Williamson's influence over his parishioners that this change was effected without offence and without complaint. Welton church was specially endeared to him as the scene of God's preserving mercy when, the fabric having been struck by lightning, the flash descended upon the pulpit, where Mr. Williamson was giving out a hymn before preaching, and killed one of the congregation sitting by the pulpit stairs. Like the late deeply-loved Hugh Pearson, whom, though so very different a man in almost all points, he resembled in a love for, and life devoted to his parishioners, Mr. Williamson knew every member of his flock, could call them by their Christian names, and had a ready word of counsel, comfort, warning, or, if nothing called for these, of friendly greeting for each, while their happy recognition of their pastor—their "dear old father," as of late years they had got to call him—showed the terms of mutual confidence between them. In all weathers his small agile form might be seen trudging the miry lanes, usually with a basket containing books and tracts, food for the sick and feeble, and medicine for such as needed it—proofs of his affectionate thoughtfulness for the members of his flock. Like the late vicar of Sonning, he lived among his own people, and among them he died. For the last few years of his life advancing age and growing infirmities forbade his ministering actively among his people as heretofore, and he was obliged to depute his duties to a curate. For two years he had relinquished preaching and officiating publicly; but to the end he regularly attended the services of the Church, not allowing old age or weakness to be an excuse for deserting the house of his Lord. Last Easter Day he communicated publicly for the last time, and on the very Sunday before his death he was drawn into church in a wheel-chair, habited as usual in surplice and stole, to join the congregation in the service he could no longer lead. This was the last his parishioners saw of him. When they met for service the next Sunday, April 30, they heard that their dear and honoured vicar had calmly gone home in the early hours of the fair spring morning. The Bishop of Lincoln, as a mark of the deep respect he felt for the character and labours of Mr. Williamson, at once requested to be allowed to commit his body to the grave, and to preach in Welton church the following Sunday. The funeral took place in the village churchyard on Friday, May 5th. Canon Barrett attended the Bishop as chaplain, and there was assembled a large body of the neighbouring clergy, in surplices, among whom Mr. Williamson had for many years acted as Rural Dean. The coffin, bright with flowers placed on it by loving hands, was carried to the grave by eight of the villagers, the service being read, as we have said, by the Bishop of Lincoln. The Bishop's sermon the following Sunday morning was on the familiar text, Job xix. 25-27, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c. We subjoin the closing paragraphs referring to the late vicar:—

Do not these words of the Patriarch Job convey comfort to you at the present time when you have lost the services of one who may, in a sense, be called your patriarch, your priest? He lived and ministered amongst you no less than fifty-seven years, and now that he is removed from you we may say, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." His long ministry was the gift of God, who prolonged his days beyond the three-score years and ten allotted to man; yea, beyond four-score years. This was God's gift, and I trust that you all profited by it. You knew his earnestness, his fervour, his sympathy.

In days when so many were remiss in ministerial work he was an example of missionary zeal as a parish priest in the Church of God. He laboured faithfully during the whole time of his ministry for God's work both at home and abroad; and he did it with great simplicity and modesty, and with great humility. I know that when I offered him, in recognition of his long services, one of the

prebends of the Cathedral church, he immediately declined the offer, and asked me to appoint some man more worthy than himself. Here was a trait of modesty, simplicity, and meekness. He had something of God's holy purity about him which God would look on with pleasure, and which must have been observed by you, and may have passed to you through his ministrations. The last time he communicated in this church—the scene of his merciful deliverance from sudden death from lightning—was on Easter Day. He was then feeble and weak, but he felt a strong desire to be near you at that table, and, we doubt not, was strengthened and refreshed by partaking of that Holy Sacrament. He has passed away, and it may be truly said of him, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

The sermon at Evensong was preached by his friend and former neighbour, Canon Barrett, vicar of St. Peter's-in-Eastgate, Lincoln.—*The Guardian*.

MAY MEETINGS.

A crowded meeting of the supporters of the Seamen's Christian Friendly Society was held at the institution, St. George-street, E., on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Colonel H. J. Brockman, V.P., supported by the Revs. S. Buss, LL.B., Rector of Shoreditch; Mr. M'Auslane, D.D., J. Saunders, B.A., J. de Kewer Williams, Colonel Handyside, Captain Dalrymple, Messrs. H. W. Maynard, John Bell, J. E. Dodgshun, &c. An abstract of the thirty-sixth report was read by the Rev. G. J. Hill, from which it appeared that the work had been larger, the income greater, and the results more cheering than during any previous year. The report also stated that 1,483 English and foreign services, open air, and temperance meetings had been held at the Society's stations on shore, 351 bethel meetings and 789 conversational meetings had been held with crews on ships afloat, and had been attended by several thousand seamen; 8,142 missionary visits had been paid to ships' crews and sailors' homes; 130,200 English and foreign tracts and periodicals had been circulated, together with 1,200 Bibles, gospels, and bound books. The balance-sheet, read by Colonel Handyside, stated that the income had been £1,503 13s. 7d.; expenditure, £1,488 8s. 8d. The adoption of the report was supported by the Rev. Dr. M'Auslane, Mr. John Bell, shipowner, and Mr. H. W. Maynard, of the London Dock Company. After addresses from other friends, the proceedings closed in the usual way.

The annual meeting and breakfast of the Religious Tract Society was held on Tuesday morning at the Cannon-street Hotel. The Bishop of Gloucester was in the chair. The report stated that there had been issued during the year 664 new publications, of which 175 were tracts; and the Society had up to the present published in 142 languages. The total circulation from the home depôt had reached 73,162,620, of which 27,832,260 were tracts, being an increase upon the previous year of 4,073,160. The issues from foreign depôts might be safely stated at 14,000,000, making a total circulation of 87,162,620, and of 2,099,210,520 since the formation of the Society. The total amount received for sales, missionary receipts, and all other sources, including last year's balance, was £198,934 0s. 8d. The total expenditure in both trade and grant departments, including balance of investments, had been £196,426 12s. 9d., leaving a balance in favour of the Society of £2,507 7s. 11d. The total amount received from subscriptions and other contributions was £29,013 9s. 5d., the whole of this sum being available for the objects of this Society. The missionary expenditure had amounted to £46,027 6s. 11d., and the excess of grants over the missionary receipts, amounting to £17,013 17s. 6d., had been supplied from the trade funds. With regard to the Home Missions, tracts and books had been granted during the year to the amount of £26,478 15s. 10d. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The following petition has been presented through the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, chairman of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts:—

"May it please your Grace—We, the undersigned, having regard to the Divine Constitution of the Holy Catholic Church, of which the Church of England is a true and living part, and believing that this our Church has, by its legal establishment in this realm, a constitutional status involving conditions equally binding on Church and State, by statutes still in force, beg leave to draw your Grace's attention to the great danger with which our Church is threatened, by the infringement of these conditions.

"Without special reference to certain cases affecting both doctrine and discipline, which have of late years disturbed the peace and order of the Church, we approach your Grace under the conviction that the fundamental cause of failure to settle such cases, and to restore such order, has been the transgression of the Constitutional relationship of Church and State, by the gradual encroachment of the secular upon the spiritual authority, which has characterised the legislation of the past half-century.

"We do therefore venture to urge upon your Grace the necessity of reverting to those primitive principles on which the Church, as a spiritual body, was constituted, and to those by which in relation to the body politic of England it has been established. We beg further to urge it as our conviction that such a result can be effected only by the restoration of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Court of Appeal, on those principles in relation to all spiritual matters, and in accordance with that Constitutional relationship of Church and State, which was guaranteed by the statutes of the Reformation.

"To this end we deprecate all novel principles of legislation, or such as might be invented to meet any special cases or supposed requirements of the time. We regard the repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act as indispensable. We consider that on the restoration of the Church Courts, the obligation of the Archbishops and Bishops to act personally in their own Courts, with their Chancellors or Official Principals as assessors, should be insisted upon in all cases involving doctrine or ritual, and in all grave cases involving morals, where the offences are not taken cognisance of by the ordinary Courts of the realm. We consider, further, that appeals from the Archbishop's Court should be to the Crown in Chancery, and that all points involving doctrine or ritual should be referred by the Crown to the formal hearing and judgment of the entire body of the Episcopate of the Province for final decision.

"Any appeal on the ground of excess of jurisdiction, or miscarriage of justice to the appellant, but not involving the interpretation of doctrine or the directions of ritual, should be made to a Court, exclusively of laymen, appointed by the Crown.

"We beg your Grace to lay this address, with our dutiful respects, before the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts; and we have the honour to be, your Grace's faithful and obedient servants,—

"The Venerable Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart., Vicar of Stinchcombe, late Archdeacon of Gloucester.
TINLING, E. DOUGLAS, Canon Residentiary of Gloucester.
BEADON, HYDE, W., Vicar of Latton, Rural Dean and Hon. Canon of Bristol.
CHOLMONDELEY, The Hon. H. PITT, M.A., Hon. Canon of Gloucester, Rector of Broadwell and Addlestrop and Rural Dean of Stow.
ELLACOMBE, H. N., M.A., Vicar of Bitton, Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and Rural Dean.
ESTCOURT, WILLIAM J. BUCKNALL, M.A., Rector of Long Newnton, Hon. Canon of Gloucester.
GOLIGHTLY, T. G., Hon. Canon of Gloucester, and Rural Dean, Rector of Shipton Moyne.
MADAN, GEORGE, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, Rector of Dursley and Rural Dean.
MATHER, F. V., M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Clifton, Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and Rural Dean.
MEDD, P. GOLDSMITH, Recter of North Cerney, Hon. Canon of St. Albans, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop.
MILLAR, J. OGILVY, LL.D., Hon. Canon of Bristol, and Rector of Christian Malford.
BUCKLEY, JOSEPH, M.A., Rector of Tormarton, and Rural Dean.
HAYWARD, HENRY R., Vicar of Cirencester, Rural Dean and Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
JONES, CHRISTOPHER JAY, M.A., Vicar of Westbury-on-Severn, and Rural Dean.
KEBLE, THOMAS, Vicar of Bisley, Rural Dean.
KENT, ALFRED, M.A., Vicar of Coln-St.-Aldwyn, Rural Dean of Fairford.
MAYNE, J., M.A., Vicar of St. Catherine's, Gloucester, and Rural Dean of Gloucester.
ROBESON, HEMMING, M.A., Vicar of Tewkesbury, and Rural Dean
PONSONBY, The Hon. M. J. G., Vicar of St. Mark's, New Swindon.
TALBOT, The Hon. G. G. C., Rector of Withington.
TRACY, The Hon. A. HANBURY, Vicar of Dymock.
Sir THOS. H. CRAWLEY BOEVEY, Bart., J.P., Flaxley Abbey, Newnham, High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester.
Sir JOHN MACLEAN, Knt., Bicknor Court, Coleford.
GEORGE SOTHERON ESTCOURT, Esq., M.P., Estcourt, Tetbury.
T. W. CHESTER-MASTER, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester.
ABELL, JOHN, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Mitcheldean.
ACKERS, B. ST. JOHN, Esq., Prinknash Park (*signs the first three paragraphs*).
BAKER, T. B. LL., Esq., J.P., Hardwicke Court.
BAKER, GRANVILLE E. LL., Esq., J.P., Hardwicke Court.
BALMER, J. PERCIVAL, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, Cheltenham.
BASEVI, Colonel H., R.E., Prestbury.
BENGOUGH, J. C., Esq., J.P., The Ridge.
BRADFIELD, EDWIN, Schoolmaster, Prestbury, Cheltenham.
BUCHANAN, T., Esq., Banker, Cheltenham.
CARTER, M. F., Esq., Newnham-on-Severn.
CHADWICK, J. Churchwarden, Charlton Kings.
CLARKE, JOHN A. GRAHAM, Esq., J.P., Frocester Court.
CUMINE, G., late Captain Madras Cavalry, Cheltenham.
FUST, H. JENNER, Esq., J.P., jun., Falfield
HICKS-BEACH, W. F., Esq., J.P., Cranham Lodge, Painswick.
HOLLOWAY, W. H., Gent., Charlton Kings.
HOOK, THOMAS, Prestbury.
KNOX, Major JAMES, Governor of Her Majesty's Prison, Gloucester.
MARTIN, C. WYKEHAM, Esq., Purton.
MAULE, AUGUSTUS H., Esq., Newham-on-Severn.
MAYER, L. G. H., Esq., Churchdown.
MILLER, W. Esq., The Chantry, Bisley.
MYERS, CHAS. W., Churchwarden, Lechlade.
NEEDHAM, FREDK., Esq., M.D., Barnwood.
NIBLETT, J. D. T., Esq., J.P., Haresfield Court.
OLIVER, G., Gent., Charlton Kings.
PARRY, T. GAMBIER, Esq., J.P., Highnam Court.
PLAYNE, EDWARD, Esq., Minchinhampton.
PRICE, T., Churchwarden, Lechlade.
SHEPPARD, CHARLES E., Esq., Gloucester.
SILVER, Colonel, Clanna Falls Cottage, Lydney.
STANTON, J. Y., J.P., The Leaze, Stonehouse.
WAIT, W. K., Esq., Clifton, Bristol.
WALKER, JOHN, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-law, Cheltenham.
WASHBOURN, BUCHANAN, Esq., M.D., Gloucester
ADDISON, W. GEORGE S., Vicar of Hartpury.
AUCHMUTY, S. FORBES, Curate of Bisley.
ANSTEY, ARTHUR C. C., M.A., Vicar of Whiteshill.
AWDRY, EDWARD, C., Vicar of Kington-St.-Michael.
BARKER, H. C. RAYMOND, Rector of Daglingworth.
BLUNT, HENRY, M.A., Rector of Beverston.
BOLDERO, H. K., Rector of Grittleton.
BURDER, H. F., Vicar of St. Paul's, New Swindon.
CLEMENTSON, ALFRED, Vicar of Lechlade.
CLIFFORD, JOHN, Clerk in Holy Orders, Staunton.
CRAWHALL, S. J., Vicar of Stratton-St.-Margaret.
DAWSON, B. S., Rector of Hempstead.
DE LA BERE, J. BAGEHOT (sen.), M.A., J.P., Pittville, Cheltenham.
DIGHTON, CHARLES, Vicar of Maisemore.
DOMBRAIN, H. D., Vicar of Framilode.
DOVER, J. W., M.A., Rector of Abbenhall.
DUNDAS, C. L., Vicar of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.
ELLIS VINER, A. W., Vicar of Badgeworth and Shurington.
EYKYN, PITT, Curate of Franch Lynch.
EYRE, A. C., Rector of St. John-the-Baptist, Gloucester.
FOSTER, H. C., Curate of All Saints, Gloucester.
GODFREY-FAUSSETT, B.D., Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
GOSLING, T. F., Vicar of Bream.
GUISE, JULIEN, M.A., Vicar of The Lea.
HALL, GEO. C., M.A., Vicar of Churcham.
HALL, R., M.A., Vicar of Flaxley.
HALL, W. D., M.A., late Vicar of The Lea.
HARDY, H. H., M.A., Rector of Micheldean.
HAWKINS, E. H., B.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Stroud.
HILTON, A. G., M.A., Rector of Witcombe.
HOLBROW, THOMAS, Vicar of Sandhurst.
HOPE, SACHETT, Vicar of Chedworth.
HUGHES, J. RHODES, M.A., Curate of All Saints, Cheltenham.
HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM H., Vicar of SS. Philip and James, Leckhampton.
JONES, G. H. D., Curate of St. Paul's, Clifton.
KEARNEY, E. A., Stratton-St.-Margaret.
KITCAT, DAVID, Rector of Westonbirt-cum-Lesbro.
KYNASTON, TEWKESBURY H., Curate of Charlton Kings.
LAW, ARTHUR, M.A., Rector of Dauntsey.
LE MARCHANT, W. H., D.D., Vicar of Haresfield.
LOXLEY, ARTHUR, M.A., Vicar of Fairford.
MACHEN, EDWARD, Eastleach Court, Clerk in Holy Orders.
M'CREA, HERBERT, M.A., Vicar of Painswick.
MOULD, FRANCIS T., M.A., Rector of Quennington.
NASH, ALEXANDER, Rector of Quedgeley.
OAKELEY, W. BAGNALL, Curate and Lecturer, Newland, Coleford.
OLDFIELD, E. COLNETT, M.A., Rector of Minchinhampton.
PENNY, E. G., Vicar of St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester.
PURTON, W., M.A., Curate of Shurdington.
PYDDOKE, EDWARD, M.A., Clerk in Holy Orders, Bisley.
REES, G. E., Rector of Bagendon.
ROYCE, D., M.A., Vicar of Nether Swell.
SANKEY, EDWARD H., Incumbent of Gorsley with Clifford's Mesne.
SCOTT, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Curate of Stroud (Parish Church).
SENIOR, JOHN, Rector of Staunton.
SMITH, WILLIAM, Vicar of Newland, Coleford.
ST. JOHN, M. F., Vicar of Kempsford.
TETLEY, JAMES GEORGE, M.A., Vicar of Highnam.
THOMAS, LINDSAY J., Curate of Minchinhampton.
TURNER, T. R., M.A., Rector of Wroughton.
VERNON, J. E., Curate of St. Paul's, Clifton.
WALSH, AUGUSTUS, Chaplain of Bussage House of Mercy.
WEIGHT, THOMAS J., M.A., Vicar of Newnham-on-Severn.
WYNDHAM, H. H. W., Clerk in Holy Orders, Stratton-St.-Margaret."

We understand that no more signatures were sought for than would suffice to represent Churchmen of various positions in life in this diocese, and of known moderation and firmness. More might have been easily included in the address, but all detail was purposely avoided.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. T. L. C. Bridges, to Rectory of Warkton. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch.
Rev. P. Bush, to Honorary Canon of St. Paul in Truro Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Truro.
Rev. R. D. L. Clarke, to Vicarage of Desborough. Patron, Mr. W. C. Thornhill.
Rev. A. Coates, to Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
Rev. C. G. Coombe, to Perpetual Curacy of the Chapel of Ease, Worthing. Patron, the Rector of Broadwater.
Rev. H. H. Du Boulay, to Honorary Canonry of St. Samson in Truro Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Truro.
Rev. J. G. Eames, to Rectory of West Ilsley, Berks. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.
Rev. S. E. Flood, late Rector of St. Matthew, Leeds, to Vicarage of Dinton. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. V. French, Rector of Llanmartin, to Rural Deanery of East Netherwent.
Rev. A. Freeman, to Vicarage of Burgh-on-Bain. Patron, Mr. J. W. Fox.
Rev. W. J. Frere, Vicar of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton, to Vicarage of Quatford, near Bridgnorth.
Rev. A. E. P. Gray, to Vicarage of Poynton. Patron, Lord Vernon.
Rev. A. J. M. Green, to Rectory of Castle Caereinion. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.
Rev. J. Greene, to be Chaplain to the Stow-on-the-Wold Union Workhouse.
Rev. J. L. S. Hatton, to Rectory of West Barkwith. Patron, himself.
Rev. E. Inman, to Vicarage of Gillingham. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.
Rev. G. Jones, to Rectory of Dummer. Patron, Mr. B. H. Adams.
Rev. J. Jones, to Curacy of St. John's, North Woolwich.
Rev. W. Jones, to Vicarage of St. Mary's, Pembroke. Patron, Mr. Morgan James Saurin.
Rev. J. A. Kempe, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres, to Vicarage of St. Breward. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.
Rev. W. B. Kirk, to Vicarage of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Rev. W. Legg, to Vicarage of Swingfield. Patron, the Crown by lapse.
Rev. W. Lillie, to Vicarage of Brenzett, Kent. Patron, the Crown by lapse.
Rev. D. A. Maxwell, to Rectory of Thorpe Constantine. Patrons, Mary Anne Inge and others.
Rev. J. J. Murley, to Perpetual Curacy of Pencoys. Patron, the Bishop of Truro.
Rev. W. Neville, Vicar of Watlington, to Vicarage of Butleigh, near Glastonbury.
Rev. C. H. Owen, to Rectory of Bradfield, Berks. Patron, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, of St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park.
Rev. V. E. Skrine, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Saviour, Poplar. Patron, the Rector of Poplar.
Rev. H. Vyvyan, to Rectory of St. Mary, Castlegate, York.
Rev. H. M. Williams (late Curate), to Perpetual Curacy of Llanddeusant, Carmarthenshire. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.
Rev. T. V. Williams, to Vicarage of All Saints', Shooters'-hill.
Rev. I. Wodhams, Curate of St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, to Chaplaincy of Her Majesty's Prison, Northampton.

OBITUARY.

May 1, at Derwent House, Shotley Bridge, the Rev. Earle McGowan, M.A., Vicar of Holmside, Durham.
May 11, at St. Olave's, Lee-road, Blackheath, the Rev. John Nash Griffin, D.D., late Incumbent of Trinity Church, Dublin.
May 11, at his residence, Eastbourne, the Rev. William Key Borton, M.A., Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and formerly for 41 years Rector of Witcham St. Paul's, Essex, and Rural Dean, aged 76.
May 12, at Cannes, the Rev. Edward Forbes, D.D., Rector of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, with St. Martin Pomeroy, St. Mildred, Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch, City, formerly for nearly 22 years Chaplain of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, in his 66th year.
May 17, at The Manse, Morpeth, the Rev. James Anderson, D.D., formerly of St. Fergus, in his 87th year.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Chitty will give his long delayed judgment in the suit Coombe *v.* De la Bere before the close of the present sittings.

The Dean of Westminster has returned to the deanery from the south of France, where he has been staying during the last month for the benefit of Mrs. Bradley's health.

Arrangements have been made for opening the memorial chancel of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, on Monday.

The stipend required for a suffragan for the See of St. Albans has now been provided, not as previously stated, by the creation of a capital sum, but by subscriptions guaranteed for a limited term; and the Crown has approved the Bishop's nomination of the Ven. Alfred Blomfield, Archdeacon of Essex, to the office. The new suffragan will take the title of Bishop of Colchester, one of the towns named in the Act of Henry VIII. The Archdeacon is a son of a former Bishop of London.

The one-day meeting of the Rochester Diocesan Conference (numbering 300 members, lay and clerical), which was to have taken place on May 24, has been postponed to the following day, when it will be held under the presidency of the Bishop of Rochester, in the Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The ceremony of unveiling the stained window presented by the Company of Cordwainers to the church of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, took place on Tuesday, in the presence of the Master and the Court of Assistants. The Good Samaritan is the subject of the window, which is from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, the original drawing being in the exhibition of the Royal Academy this year.

On Monday the annual conference of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at Sion College, London-wall, the Bishop in the chair. His Lordship remarked that the income was still insufficient, and that it had not yet reached the £20,000 which was needed to carry on properly the work they had in hand. He was glad, however, to say that the deficiency did not arise from the collections in the churches, which had amounted to £5,512. He had consecrated six new churches during the year, making in all 103 churches since 1869, when he had come into the diocese. The fund had made seventeen grants for new Mission buildings, and forty-three grants for carrying on Mission houses. He was sorry to report the special repair fund had proved a failure, and he had hoped they might have been enabled to persuade the public of the usefulness of such a fund. The future was an anxious one for them, as the last census showed an immense increase in the population, and during the last ten years the diocese of London had increased by 379,000, or 38,000 a year, the increase being mainly in the suburbs. The Bishop of Bedford observed that in the northern parts of East London there was any amount of work for energy and money. When an organisation like the Salvation Army could command an income of £50,000 a year, surely they of the Church ought to feel ashamed at the result of their efforts.

The Lord Chancellor has nominated the Rev. Dr. Flood to the vicarage of Dinton, Oxon. The living is of the value of £500 with house. It will be remembered that a long time since Canon Duckworth was about to resign his benefice of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, and that Dr. Flood, being nominated his successor, resigned his own living. Canon Duckworth, however, altered his mind, and consequently Dr. Flood was left without any preferment.

The Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society met on Tuesday to consider the Bishop of London's Bill for destroying the City churches. Mr. J. S. Tomkins, C.C., presided. Mr. Edwin Freshfield, Mr. H. C. Richards, Mr. Henry Wright, and Mr. J. T. Dodd were nominated a deputation to Lord Carnarvon and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for the purpose of inserting clauses in the Bill which the Council have drafted, specially with reference to the enforced residence of the City clergy on their benefices. Mr. G. H. Birch stated that the Institution of British Architects had petitioned against the Bill through Mr. Horace Jones, the president. The Chairman signed a petition on behalf of the Society to the House of Lords, praying that the Bill might be thrown out. It was decided to appeal to the public and members for funds to carry on the opposition to defeat the Bill. The Council expressed themselves not opposed to the union of benefices, provided the churches were left intact.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Archbishops and Bishops, special services were held on the Rogation Days for the purpose of intercessory prayer for the unity of Christendom. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Monday was observed with intercession for unity; Tuesday (when eight services were held in the course of the day) for home missions; and on Wednesday for foreign missions.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of associates and friends of the House of Charity, 1, Greek-street, Soho, was held on Monday. Viscount Cranbroook occupied the chair, and moved the adoption of the report, which showed that 520 persons had been received into the House for various periods during the year 1881, a larger number than in any year since 1870. Allusion was made in the report to the loss through death of the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Hatherley, and Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., all old supporters of the charity. The noble chairman feelingly alluded to the sad bereavement of Lady Frederick Cavendish, a warm and constant friend of the house. During the past year four inmates had been baptised and seven presented for confirmation by the Rev. J. J. Elkington, resident chaplain, and 2,338 communions were made in the chapel. Among the inmates during 1881 were three clergymen's wives, seven tutors and schoolmasters, and 27 female school teachers, governesses, and pupil teachers. The accounts showed a very small balance, which would have been on the wrong side but for the kind help of Lady Monckton and Sir Charles Young, who gave an amateur theatrical performance for the charity. Speeches were also made by Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Lord Ashley, Archdeacon Hessey, the Rev. Alfred Gurney, and Mr. W. C. Cocks, warden of the house.

We are requested to state that a committee has been formed in London for the preservation of Blythburgh church, Suffolk, which is now on the verge of ruin. The church is situate in the eastern part of the county, and is one of the finest specimens

of semi-Flemish 13th century architecture in this country. The Bishop of Norwich has ordered the church to be closed, for it is no longer safe in its present state.

There will be a public meeting of the friends of the Cambridge Delhi Mission, in the Jerusalem-chamber, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday next, at 4.45 p.m. The Bishop of Durham and Dr. Westcott, the two founders of the Mission, will be present, and any graduates of the University who may be interested in the work are invited to attend. Sir R. Cross and Mr. Beresford Hope will be among the speakers.

On Friday the Northern Convocation met, and was further prorogued till Thursday, the 8th of June.

The Rev. S. Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, whose condition has recently excited apprehension, is again enjoying better health.

The Archdeacon of Middlesex (Dr. Hessey) will deliver his charge to the clergy, churchwardens, and sidesmen of the Archdeaconry at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on Tuesday, May 23, at half-past eleven.

The friends of Bishop Tozer will be sorry to learn that last Thursday he was suddenly seized with another attack of the old Zanzibar fever, and, although progressing favourably, he is so entirely prostrated that it will be some considerable time before he will be able to undertake any active work.

The *Church Review* publishes the following letters :—

The Club, Bedford Park, Chiswick, April 29th.

My dear Davidson,—A certain Dr. Potter, of Sheffield, has been lecturing here for the "Church" Association, and in his remarks there occurred this passage :—"Did they mean to tell him that the English Church Union was honest in the truth when such men as the Archbishop of Canterbury, and indeed nearly the whole bench of Bishops, had pronounced it to be a conspiracy, as the Archbishop of Canterbury had termed it, and altogether opposed to the principles of the English Church?" Will you kindly tell me whether, as far as the Archbishop of Canterbury is concerned, this statement is truth or a lie?

J. W. HORSLEY.

Lambeth Palace, S.E., 2nd May, 1882.

My dear Horsley,—You ask me whether it is true that the Archbishop of Canterbury has termed the English Church Union a "conspiracy." I believe it to be untrue that he ever said so, and, if you think it worth while (which I do not), I recommend you to ask the lecturer whom you quote what is the foundation of his statements.

RANDALL T. DAVIDSON.

The Bishop of Manchester has written to his Archdeacons :—

I beg you to communicate to the clergy of your Archdeaconry the suggestion that, at this moment of national distress and peril, it is becoming that the prayers of our congregations should be offered to Almighty God in behalf of the stability of the Throne and the integrity of the Empire. There are three Collects in the form of prayer appointed for the 20th June admirably suited for this purpose. I refer to the Collect beginning "Almighty God, Who rulest over all the kingdoms of the world;" the Collect for "God's protection of the Queen against all her enemies;" and the "Prayer for Unity." And I would recommend that they should be used, singly, collectively, or otherwise, at the discretion of the minister, either before or after the sermon, or before or after the Prayer for the High Court of Parliament. I believe that I am not going beyond the limits of my lawful authority in making this recommendation; and I am sure that the compliance of the clergy with it will commend itself to the loyal affection and patriotism of our people.

A very interesting service has been held at St. John the Evangelist, Red Lion-square, Holborn. For nine or ten years the offerings at the children's services, of which two are held every Sunday, have been devoted to a font fund, and the sum in hand being at length almost sufficient, the font was erected, and on Sunday week was dedicated with a short service, specially compiled for the occasion. The spacious church was thronged with children, who joined heartily in the service, and to whom an address was given by the vicar, the Rev. Thornhill Webber. The font is a beautiful work of art, designed by the architect of the church, Mr. Pearson, R.A. It is of alabaster, square, with sculptured panels, the subjects being the "Baptism of our Lord," "Christ Blessing Little Children," the "Ascension," and "St. Peter Baptising on the Day of Pentecost." The total cost is upwards of £190, of which the children's offerings have provided £180. The Dean of Carlisle addressed a large congregation in the evening; and the Bishop of Ely will preach on Sunday morning next, the octave of the dedication services of St. John's.

The Rev. George Venables, writing in the *Great Yarmouth Parish Magazine*, says :—

It would doubtless be a very excellent thing if, wherever the income attaching to any parish or church is confessedly inadequate, an "Endowment Account" were opened at a bank, and an offertory or collection made for it in the church once every year. By these means the subject would be, without expense, kept before the people, and an opportunity given for contribution. And if this were done throughout Great Britain there is little doubt that poor benefices would in time be greatly augmented. The vicar proposes to set apart one offertory *per annum* for this object at the parish church. A few odd sums have from time to time been deposited in the Savings Bank for this object, now reaching £14 8s. 5d., and he proposes to give just the morning offertory of Trinity Sunday to the object. He would suggest that none of it should be applied until it reached the sum of £100, and that then the interest shall be annually given to the vicar. It is needless to observe that in this proposal the vicar is thinking only of the future benefit of this parish, for he has no thought of the amount becoming large during his time of service. But he ventures to urge the adoption of the idea, because, if thus kept before the minds of the people (here and everywhere else), it will probably lead in time to what may prove of great benefit to the Church at large. It works successfully at St. Matthew's, Leicester, where he first commenced it.

The Archbishop of York has addressed the following to the members of the Lower House of the Convocation of York :—

London, May, 10, 1882.

Reverend Brother,—I have prepared a Bill, which has been fortunate in obtaining the concurrence of almost all the Bishops, to enable the Judge of an Ecclesiastical Court, upon a representation from the Archbishop of the province, that scandal is occasioned by the imprisonment of a clergyman, to issue an order for his release from custody, without the concurrence of the prosecutor, which is required in the Act known as Thorogood's Act.

I have not thought it necessary to call together the York Convocation, for the Bishops have had the Bil under their consideration, and adopted it; and the Bil is expressly meant by me to meet the *gravamen* of the Lower House of York. I should have proposed it some time ago, but it is only quite recently that any possibility of getting the needful help for passing it has appeared.

The Bill contains no other provisions, as it seemed essential to its chance of passing that it should be as simple as possible. The text of it will be found in the debate of the Upper House of Canterbury, of May 9th.

I should be glad to have any remarks on this proposal with which you may favour me.

Most truly yours, W. EBOR.

At the annual meeting of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society on Wednesday, Mr. Ingle read a paper on the restoration of Exeter Cathedral by the late Sir G. Scott. He explained that a sub-committee was appointed about five years ago to report upon this subject, but, for various reasons, no report was prepared; and he (Mr. Ingle) was requested to undertake the work of writing a paper on it. He acknowledged the munificence of the Dean and Chapter; but condemned in strong terms most of the work done in the Cathedral. Dealing first with the nave, he argued that the rood screen ought not to have been retained, because the organ remained the grand centre of attraction. Not until screen and organ were swept away would it be possible to discern, on entering the Cathedral at the west end, the differentia of a Christian Church—the altar. He contended that the architect was altogether mistaken in regarding the existing screen as the original one, or an integral part of the building. It was never part of the structure at all; and if it was to be retained, common consistency demanded that the altar on its west side should be restored so as to bring the church into conformity with ecclesiastical propriety and the law of the land. He regretted that the minstrels' gallery (of which the South Kensington authorities have a cast) had not been restored. [Archdeason Woollcombe, interrupting the reader at this stage, expressed his regret that Sir G. Scott was not permitted to avail himself of the materials which he had at his hands for that purpose].—Mr. Ingle condemned the oak seats in the nave as poor and unworthy of such a building. Passing into the choir, he ridiculed the extraction of the backs of the canopied stalls. The aisles of the choir contain an array of chairs for worshippers who can neither see nor hear, except a happy few, who, raised on a stone platform, might, if tall enough, peep into the choir through the ruins of the stalls. The parclose screens had been well and carefully restored. The treatment of the reredos in the Lady Chapel was excellent; the brass gates were honest and good; but in the costly candelabra and altar rails, he detected a sign of the much-to-be regretted tendency to run after foreign models. Though not blind to the beauties and glories of Catholic art on the Continent, he mentioned that no nobler type of architecture existed than the English middle-pointed. He condemned the new wood work in the choir as "finicking," and could not understand its introduction in such close neighbourhood to the massive and manly carvings of the peerless episcopal throne. In the presence of such an essentially English work, which extorts the admiration of even the *vulgus profanum*, the effeminacy and *jejune* poverty of thought evinced in the new wood carvings was inexcusable. With regard to the famous reredos, Mr. Ingle said :—The great reredos question has been so effectually threshed out that there is little left for me to say. It is not even necessary for me to express an opinion as to whether the residuum of the process is chaff or grain. But its intensely foreign character demands a passing remark. Its flat pilasters, and the grills by which it is flanked, have but little in common with the best English work. There is nothing grand, nothing worthy about it. It might, perhaps, do for St. Olave's Church; nor was Mr. Newman Hall far wrong when he offered to purchase it at cost price for his meeting-house in Blackfriars, if the Archdeacon of Cornwall should succeed in ejecting it from our Cathedral. So far as its merits go, I sincerely wish he had! (Laughter.) How any one could have designed such a structure when close at hand to keep him out of mischief, there lay the rich and exquisitely carved sedilia—"a very beautiful work of the age of the Cathedral itself;" "elaborate and very delicate work"—is one of those inscrutable enigmas, which, like the authorship of Junius, will, I suppose, never be solved. As the designer was Sir Gilbert Scott, we might be sure beforehand that he could not have erred through ignorance; and, indeed, we learn from his son that, as matter of fact, he did not. For he says, "My father has spent the greatest possible care in producing a design, which, he thinks, will be in harmony with the whole work." One can only regret that his laudably laborious efforts were not crowned with a richer harvest of success. With regard to the altar itself, the first thought, I suppose, which strikes everyone is that it is too low. The sedilia show that it is considerably lower than its ancient level; for unless the men of century XIV. were giants in body, as well as in architecture, their feet as they sat in the sedilia could not have reached the floor, and would have been somewhat in the same predicament as Mahomet's coffin. He did not blame Sir G. Scott for this lowering of the altar level, but thought "there must have been some sinister influence at work to warp his judgment or override his convictions." The paper proceeded to give a very elaborate examination of the method of tiling adopted, which was mercilessly condemned. Continuing, he said, "it was satisfactory that Sir G. Scott had, in accordance with the express directions of the Dean and Chapter, destroyed very little of the old work. All that his successors would have to do would be to sweep away his work and replace it; to do unto him at Exeter as he did unto Essex at Ely. When this is done, when the ancient colouring of roof, and gallery, and column, and carved capital is restored or replaced, and when the light once more flows in through the storied pane, then will the Cathedral shine forth well-nigh in its pristine splendour, changed somewhat in its arrangements, yet comely and fair to see as it was in its first and fresh young beauty, the priceless legacy of the past, adaped to the needs, and the habits, and the worship, and the ritual of the present; still proclaiming in all essential particulars the same faith of our fathers, our holy faith, the faith once and for all delivered to the saints. If he did not greatly err, the distinguishing character of Exeter Cathedral was grand simplicity. Grandeur and simplicity speak in the building in its every detail. Grandeur and simplicity he would fain have seen in the costly and elaborate new work with which Sir Gilbert Scott has overlaid it. Those qualities he sought and found them not. Of effeminate prettiness he desired to find none, and he saw little or nothing else."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday Colonel Stephens was charged on remand at Cheltenham with shooting at Mr. Littledale, Fulwood Park, on Sunday. The prisoner, it is said, suffers from the monomania that persons are Russian spies, and that he ought to chastise them. Captain Croker said he saw a gentleman like the prisoner in the park at 9 p.m., and he said, "I shot him through the brain; there is another Russian spy gone." In court, Colonel Stephens declared that he shot Mr. Littledale, who must have had armour over his chest, and heard him crash down in the bushes, though, in fact, he was unhurt. The prisoner was committed for trial. Although his friends offered to send him to an asylum till the assizes, bail was refused. The bench said it was a pity his friends had not taken proper care of the prisoner before.

A newspaper vendor, named Thomas Jones, was charged at Bow-street on Thursday, with breaking six panes of plate glass, value £60, at the offices of the *Freeman's Journal*, 211, Strand. On Tuesday night about ten o'clock, the prisoner was seen by a policeman to go up to the windows and deliberately break them with a large stone. When taken into custody he said to a gentleman engaged on the paper, "You have no right to write articles against Englishmen," adding at the police-station that they were "scurrilous," and that "the *Freeman's* office ought to be pulled down." He also stated that he would lose nothing by his act, and that he would get well paid for it. He was committed for trial.

At Runcorn a man named Cunningham, an ostler, was committed to prison for two months for having wantonly set fire to a canal horse, which had been previously smeared with paraffin oil.

Thomas Hartwell, who advertised himself as "The Great Seer of England," and offered to reveal the future for sums varying from 6d. to 2s. 6d., was sentenced by the Birmingham Stipendiary to three months' imprisonment. Thousands of letters were found in his possession, showing that he had found dupes, mostly women in search of lovers, throughout the kingdom. He also sold love charms, and a special charm for married ladies.

Lord Justice Baggallay has not sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to be able to take his seat in court, and it is not expected that he will sit again during the present Easter sittings.

Mr. James Nichol Fleming, a former director of the City of Glasgow Bank, was committed for trial by the sheriff at Glasgow on Saturday on a charge of embezzling moneys of the bank.

The attractions which a castle in Wales had for Madame Adelina Patti were quickly relieved by some curious experiences of her neighbours. Soon after she had settled at Craig-y-Nos Castle, one Barron, a landscape gardener, sent in a little bill for £5,430 for what he called "reclaiming the surrounding moorlands." But after a time he submitted to his whole account being reduced by £2,000. The account of Messrs. Rees, the builders, was also lessened by £2,500. The charge for a supply of water reduced from £1,000 to £50. And so on. But Welshmen were not the only persons with regard to whom Madame Patti was unfortunate in her experiences. One Victor Emanuel (Stevens), a Belgian, made the acquaintance of Madame Patti and Signor Nicolini in 1879. He was the London agent for some French olive-oil merchants and the manufacturer of a progressive hair dye. Going to Craig-y-Nos at sundry times, he not only fished the stream, but was present when some of the negotiations were going on for reducing the tradesmen's charges. Madame Patti was somewhat surprised to find that one day he had made the modest charge of £3,000—half the amount of the various reductions—for his services in helping to get them. She naturally thought he had been acting as a friend, and had been amply repaid by her hospitality and some presents—more especially as he had written describing himself as acting *en ami et sans intêret aucun*. He admitted that he had concealed the alleged arrangement as to his remuneration from Signor Nicolini, who was said to be married to Madame Patti according to the rites of the Greek Church. In court, he also wished to cause some annoyance to Madame Patti by the production of some letters which she had written to him without the knowledge of Signor Nicolini. However, they jury quickly complied with the request of Madame Patti's counsel in returning a verdict for her, which, said Mr. Butt, "relegated Mr. Stevens to the sphere of essential oils and progressive hair dyes, where he may endeavour to gain an honest livelihood."

The men charged with taking part in a prize-fight in the private chapel, St. Andrew's, in Tavistock-place, in which services were until recently held by Archdeacon Dunbar, were on Tuesday convicted on their own confession of taking part in a riotous assembly. One, who was also found guilty of an assault on the police, was fined £5, but the rest were merely bound over to come up for judgment if required, except Satchell, who was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months. The evidence on behalf of the prosecution was very different from that of the defence. According to the latter there was nothing more harmless than a simple trial of skill and endurance in the shape of a glove-fight. The policemen, however, stated that some of the church furniture was utilised for the requirements of the "ring," which was set up in the chancel, and that the referee was placed on the altar, and that the doors were barricaded against intrusion; further that ice, sponges, towels, bottles of spirits, and all the other accessories of a prize fight were there, and that after one or two sparring bouts by way of a "blind," the two prize-fighters commenced their contest, with gloves too thin to afford any real protection. The Assistant-Judge, Mr. Edlin said that there was certainly evidence upon which the jury might have come to the conclusion that there had been a prize-fight.

At Westminster Police-court on Monday, William O'Connell, a labourer, of powerful build, was charged with cutting and wounding John Pilling, a private in the Grenadier Guards. The prosecutor on Saturday evening went with a comrade, Daley, into a tavern in Pimlico-road, when, a conversation arising about the Irish assassinations, the prisoner, who seemed strangely excited, said, "What is your opinion about it?" The witness said he thought it was a shocking affair. The prisoner asked him whether he was an Irishman, and on receiving a negative reply, said, "I'm an Irish American myself, and may every Englishman be shot down or stabbed to the heart with this," at the same time drawing a long dagger knife from his pocket. The prisoner held the dagger in a raised, threatening manner, and the witness and his comrade both begged him to put it away. The prisoner put the knife or dagger into his pocket, but kept his hand on the handle, and presently said, "You English judge us, and say we commit crime in Ireland." The witness said it was hard to say who did the deeds, and the prisoner, who appeard almost frenzied, repeated that he was an American Irishman, and said, "We are the boys that done the deeds, and I am one of them." The witness said, "I should like to know who did it," and the prisoner retorted, "You would? You call yourself an Englishman. May you be shot down or stabbed to the heart with this." He then drew the dagger, and stabbed at the witness's breast with great force. The weapon pierced his tunic, cut through his shirt, and drew the blood. The witness's comrade, Daley, knocked prisoner down, and witness put his foot on the prisoner's right hand which held the dagger, and Daley gave him a kick which rendered him insensible. The prisoner said he recollected nothing of what had occurred. Only a short time ago he was at work for ten days at Lord Frederick Cavendish's house, and had plenty of opportunities of killing him then had he wanted to do so. Thomas Gaskell, a labourer, deposed that before the soldiers entered the bar the prisoner, who appeared the worse for drink, drawing the dagger from his pocket, had said he had assisted to kill Lord Frederick Cavendish. He added, "Not only that, we have got it all smoked and dried for Forster." The prisoner said he had been in both the English and American Navies, and while in the former service hurt his head by a fall. At any time, if he got the worse for drink, he did not know what he was about. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week.

An inquest was held on Monday at Hammersmith on the bodies of a woman named Gardiner, wife of a gardener, and her three children. The husband on going home on Friday found the four bodies of his wife and children lying in their bedroom. From the evidence it seemed clear that the woman had first killed her children and then cut her own throat. Her husband said he was on good terms with his wife, and could assign no motive for such a crime. Richard Pettifer, a plasterer, in whose house the family lodged, admitted having heard the woman threaten to destroy her life on a previous occasion. "She told him not to tell her husband, and he did not do so. He might have been to London twice with her. He gave Gardiner notice to leave on account of the threat by his wife." The jury returned a verdict that the deceased woman murdered her three children and committed suicide while of unsound mind, adding an opinion that the witness Pettifer had given his evidence in an unsatisfactory manner.

Mr. Tyman, of Ticehurst, the farmer whose stock was recently distrained for extraordinary tithe, brought an action last Thursday, in the Tunbridge Wells County Court, against the Rev. A. Eden, the tithe-owner, and Mr. Durrant, an auctioneer, for illegal distraint. His contention was that the defendants had no right to seize animals required for the work of the farm when there were other goods which might have been taken. The Judge gave judgment against the auctioneer, with five pounds damages, and for the clergyman.

The action brought by Mr. Gurney, of Northampton, against Mr. Bradlaugh, came before the Queen's Bench on Monday, on a demurrer. Mr. Bradlaugh was stating his view of the case in respect to his administering the oath to himself in the House of Commons, when Mr. Justice Manisty said he must decline to hear the case on the ground that the pleadings set forth only a partial statement of the facts of the case, and that the action appeared to be collusive, which was an abuse of the privileges of suitors. Mr. Justice Watkin Williams concurred, and said the case would be postponed for the parties to have an opportunity of proving that the action was not collusive.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), and the Duchess of Albany attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel at Windsor. The Dean of Peterborough preached the sermon. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Aldershot, and reviewed nearly ten thousand men of the troops stationed there, under the command of General Sir D. Lysons. After the review Her Majesty took tea with the Duchess of Connaught at the Duke's quarters, and returned to Windsor in the evening by train from Farnborough. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, left Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) for Balmoral. Her Majesty will remain in the Highlands for about a month, returning to Windsor Castle about the 15th of June. A week later Her Majesty will go on to Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at Divine service on Sunday.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Committee of the "Stanley Memorial Fund," at the Deanery, Westminster, and in the evening, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark, dined with Lady Molesworth, at her residence in Eaton-place.

The Princess Louise paid a visit of inspection to the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys at Kensington on Friday afternoon. After examining the work done in the departments of engraving, die-sinking, &c., her Royal Highness was thanked by Sir Lintorn Simmons, vice-president of the institution, for her kindness in visiting the home.

PAINTED WINDOWS, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Ellis) received yesterday through the Prime Minister an intimation that the Queen had been graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour of a baronetcy, in commemoration of Her Majesty's recent visit to Epping Forest.

The Bakewell correspondent of the Press Association telegraphs:—"A little after midnight a man, fifty-five years of age, giving the name of Thomas O'Connor, an Irish-American, was arrested at Chatsworth Park by Detective Inspector O'Neil, and taken to Bakewell Police Station, charged with being on the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire for unlawful purposes. O'Connor has a number of scars on his head. He had on a very loose coat, and under this several suits of clothes. He says that he was a soldier in the United States during the Civil War, and has since been through England, Ireland, and Scotland. When the arrest became known at Bakewell great excitement prevailed."

At King's Lynn, on Monday evening, three children of Thomas Dyson, a labourer, of Southgate-street, aged respectively 3, 5, and 7 years, were playing on the bank of Friar's Fleet, when the youngest, a boy, fell into the water. His two sisters, in endeavouring to save him, also fell in. The cries of the children brought assistance, and the boy was got out alive, but the girls were drowned.

An outrage was committed at Patricroft, near Manchester, on Tuesday. Four shots were fired in rapid succession into the kitchen and bedroom of a house occupied by Mrs. Murray, in King-street, near Patricroft Workhouse. Information was conveyed to the police, who, upon examination, found a number of bullets embedded in the walls. Mrs. Murray and her daughter were in the house when the shots were fired, but none of the bullets hit them.

The Russian newspapers announce that the Holy Synod is contemplating the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays observed by the Greek Church. The number of saints' days upon which workmen have a holiday in the course of the year is 160, so that, instead of doing about 300 days' work in a year as in other countries, in Russia they hardly do more than 200 days.

The Hull murderer, Brand, has written a letter confessing that he ill-used the fisher lad Pepper, but that he did not intend to murder him.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday in a coal mine near Hamilton, causing the death of three men and serious injuries to eight others.

A steam-boiler burst on Saturday at some brick-works near Dudley. Two men and a girl were killed and three others were seriously injured.

A woman, the wife of a gardener at West-end, Hammersmith, on Friday, murdered her three children, and then committed suicide.

The Right Rev. Dr. Patterson, Bishop of Emaus, will be translated to the Roman Catholic See of Hexham and Newcastle, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Chadwick.

During last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off that place, over 33½ tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of these 25 tons were wet fish and over eight tons shell-fish, and of the whole quantity 21 tons came by land and 12 tons by water. The weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate during the month was—by land, 9,045 tons, and by water, 3,026 tons, or in all 12,071 tons. The fish seized included large quantities of salted cod, codlings, crabs, escallops, haddocks, herrings, lobsters, mussels, oysters, periwinkles, plaice, salmon, shrimps, smelts, whiting, and whitebait.

On Sunday, two lads, accompanied by two girls, left Uphill River, near Weston-super-Mare, in a small boat. They were observed late in the evening about ten miles down the Bristol Channel, since which nothing has been seen of them.

On Monday a conference of gentlemen interested in assisting unemployed workmen was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, M.P., in the chair. Mr. R. May, secretary, stated that 5,000 working men had signed papers expressing a wish to emigrate, and he hoped the stigma of starvation would be speedily removed from the wealthiest city in the world. Mr. Rankin, M.P., also spoke in favour of emigration, pointing out that at the present time there were nearly 1,000,000 paupers in the United Kingdom, who cost a sum of £10,000,000. Therefore would it not be cheaper to foster emigration? Captain B. Pym and other gentlemen also spoke, and resolutions were passed approving of the emigration schemes.

Cardinal Manning has addressed the following to the reverend presidents and to the branches of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross:—"At this time, when such deep and universal sorrow, both public and private, is upon England and Ireland, it would be out of season for us to keep our joyful festival on Whit-Monday. We will, therefore, postpone the annual procession to a future day. —HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop, President."

The body of Jesuits who, soon after the expulsion of the Order from France, settled at Canterbury, and opened a collegiate school at Hales-place, just outside the Cathedral city, have this week purchased another estate on the Banks of the Stour, the mansion on which it is proposed to convert into class-rooms, pending the completion of an immense block of new buildings now in course of erection on the grounds of Hales-place, the intention being to subsequently turn it into a private hotel for the accommodation of French visitors to the school. When the new college is opened the Canterbury Jesuits will have the largest scholastic establishment of their Order in this country.

Another of the Waterloo veterans has just died at Ipswich, in the person of William Tricker, aged eighty-seven years. He was a bugler in the 43rd Light Infantry, and was present in the great battle in that capacity.

STAINED GLASS. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

At a special meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, the President read the following letter from the late Lord Frederick Cavendish:—"21, Carlton House-terrace, S.W., May 5, 1882.—Dear Mr. Illingworth,—I shall be happy to subscribe £100 to the Technical School. I shall hope to be able to get to its opening next month, but that must, of course, be very doubtful.—Yours faithfully, F. CAVENDISH."

Andrew Cormack, nineteen years of age, while searching for sea-fowls' nests on the face of a cliff near Wick on Sunday afternoon, lost his footing and fell from a height of nearly two hundred feet into the sea. His companions saw his body strike the rocks several times in its descent, and it sank in deep water.

A mounted patrol was going his rounds at Ealing on Wednesday when he saw something lying upon the pathway. Dismounting, he discovered a policeman lying face downwards against some railings, and upon endeavouring to lift him found that the head had passed through the railings and was firmly fixed therein. The man was dead.

At Clewer, on Wednesday, Sister Agnes, one of the ladies of the House of Mercy, heard that a little boy had fallen into a pond. He had disappeared, but Sister Agnes, who is an excellent swimmer, plunged boldly into the water without waiting for anybody's help, dived beneath the surface, found the boy, and brought him safely out.

Owing to the overheating of a sunlight burner at the Junior Carlton Club, about two o'clock on Thursday morning, the adjoining flooring and joisting caught fire. The damage was confined to the flooring and the ceilings of the dining-room on the first story.

Mr. Alfred Lewis, one of the Wardens of the Shipwrights' Company (the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, G.C.B., M.P., Master), has had the honour of submitting to the Queen's inspection the model of the ancient Viking's ship which was discovered in 1880 at Gokstadt, near Christiania. The model has recently been exhibited at the Ship Company's Exhibition in London.

A tin canister filled with explosive material and with a lighted fuse attached was found at one of the doors of the Mansion-house on Friday evening last. The Corporation have offered a reward of £500 for the conviction of the offenders.

Sir John Rose Cormack, a well-known physician residing in Paris, died on Saturday last. The Rev. Dr. E. Forbes, for many years chaplain of the English Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, died last week, aged 66. The Rev. Dr. Chadwick, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, died on Tuesday

The ordinary weekly meeting of the members of the London School Board was held on Thursday. Mr. Freeman, for the Finance Committee, moved that cheques should be drawn to the amount of £77,799, in payment of various items, and the motion was adopted. Mr. Sydney Buxton, for the By-laws Committee, brought up the following report:—"On the 26th of January, 1882, the Board authorised the By-laws Committee again to seek an interview with the Education Department with respect to the Summary Jurisdiction Act. The Committee have to report that the result of the interview was satisfactory. Mr. Mundella stated that the new law had now had a proper trial, and had proved to work unsatisfactorily as regards compulsory education. He was strongly in favour of reverting as far as possible to the old system of summary imprisonment for non-payment of fines; and he would give the matter his full attention.

General Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan, is dead. In the successive campaigns which he conducted against Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand, General Kaufmann greatly increased the Asiatic dominions and influence of Russia, while narrowing the zone of debateable ground which separated her from the countries under the government or control of England. As the result of his success he exercised for many years almost unlimited authority in Central Asia. General Kaufmann was the architect of his own fortunes. Born at Maidani in 1818, he was educated as a military engineer, and served first in the army of the Caucasus. In 1855 his reputation was already such that he was selected to arrange with General Williams the terms of the capitulation of Kars. He came out of the Crimean War with the rank of general, after which he was appointed to a responsible post in the Ministry of War, to assist the Minister, General Miliutin, in the task of reorganising the army. From the War Office General Kaufmann passed in 1865 to the Governorship of Lithuania, where he succeeded General Mouravieff; and in 1867 he was transferred to Turkestan, the Governor-Generalship of which province he held till his death. Here General Kaufmann made full use of his opportunities. Shortly after his arrival war was declared by Russia against Bokhara, and the expedition which the new Governor-General led into the country was successful. Samarcand was occupied in June, 1868, and the whole country was subjected to Russia. The expedition to Khiva was the next and most notorious act of General Kaufmann's government. From this time distrust of the Governor of Turkestan and his intentions grew up in England. This was not lessened by the successful campaign against Khokand, which was undertaken by General Kaufmann in 1875, at the close of which all Khokand north of the Sir Darya was formally annexed to Russia, while the independence left to Khokand south of the Sir Darya was merely nominal. The absorption by Russia in succession of Bokhara, Khiva, and Khokand brought her into close proximity of Afghanistan, and General Kaufman next directed his ambitious designs to that quarter; but he experienced a check from his Government, and he has died without realising his dream of universal supremacy for Russia in Central Asia. However, the fifteen years of his government in Turkestan was an important epoch in the history of Russian advance in this direction.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d of all Chemists.

Thomas Anderson, a native of Cumberland, who came to reside in the Isle of Man at an early age, died at Sulby, near Ramsey, on Wednesday, having attained the age of 107 years. His wife died last year, aged 98, after a married life extending over 84 years. The old man was, up to a fortnight ago, able to walk about and converse intelligently. He was a miller by trade, and had worked in different parts of the island.

The new Eddystone Lighthouse was formally opened on Thursday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland began its sitting in Edinburgh on Thursday. The Rev. Dr. Langton, Greenock, the retiring Moderator, moved that the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of North Leith, be elected his successor in the chair. Dr. Macdonald, he said, had made full proof of his ministry during a period of well-nigh forty-five years, and had rendered great service to the Free Church immediately after the Disruption. The motion was unanimously agreed to. Dr. Macdonald was then introduced to the House amid applause, and delivered a long address. After the transaction of some formal business the Assembly adjourned till Friday. The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland does not meet till Thursday, the 25th inst. This is the first occasion on which the Established and Free Church Assemblies have not met on the same day. Mr. A. W. Inglis, son of Lord Justice-General Inglis, has been appointed pursebearer to the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord High Commissioner, in room of Dr. Hamilton Ramsay, who is in ill-health.

Mr. Ruskin has a second time afforded the students of Whitelands College an opportunity of celebrating the May Day Festival, and of crowning their May Queen. Before sunrise on May-day morning many pairs of busy hands had twined wreaths and made bouquets of spring flowers that the temporary chapel and large lecture room might present a gay and festive appearance. At 9.15 the students, all arrayed in light dresses, ornamented with knots and chaplets of flowers, some with blossoms in their hair, assembled for morning prayers. Service over, the students hastened to find their bouquets and baskets of flowers, and their places in the large lecture room. Girls and flowers appeared everywhere. It was hoped that Mr. Ruskin would be present, but Mrs. Severn represented him. The Rev. J. Faunthorpe, Principal, opened the ceremonies of the morning, by a brief allusion to the origin of the festival, and then read the first part of Tennyson's "May Queen." Balloting papers were then quickly distributed among the hundred and forty students, each being required to write the name of her favourite junior as queen-elect. The slips were speedily doubled, and carried away by the three scrutineers. Whilst they were busy, Miss Stanley read a paper on Mr. Ruskin's early days, in which mention was made of his mother, and of the care with which she superintended his education. She also mentioned some interesting personal experiences in connection with Brentwood, his late home, and concluded with some choice aphorisms from his works applicable to students. Mrs. Severn thanked her in a speech in which she endorsed everything, and related Mr. Ruskin's earliest sermon, delivered the even before he reached the age of three. It was now announced that the choice of a large majority had fallen on Gertrude Bowes, and accordingly she and two seniors, her maidens, retired to the Principal's room to decide who should be the enviable possessors of twenty-nine volumes of Mr. Ruskin's works, splendidly bound in purple calf and gold. Meanwhile, Miss Kemm read a short paper on some May-day diversions of the olden time. The queen was then robed in a long, flowing dress of white cashmere, trimmed with gold braid and wreaths of moss and large white marguerites, and covered with a circlet of moss and marguerites. The procession was next formed. Two long rows of girls lined the long corridor waiting for the Queen. First appeared a student carrying on a velvet cushion a gold cross and necklet, the gift of Mr. Ruskin, designed by Mrs. Severn; then six others carrying the beautiful volumes; then the Queen of last year, wearing her cross, and a white dress with chaplets of forget-me-nots; and lastly, the Queen holding a sceptre tipped with flowers, the Principal's little daughter Muriel, special maid of honour, bearing the train. The students fell in two and two, and quickly resumed their seats. The Queen was enthroned and welcomed with a song, and then received from Mrs. Severn the gold cross with congratulations and "The Master's" duty. The rector of Chelsea sent a superb bouquet of lilies of the valley, presented with his duty by Miss Stanley. After receiving "Queen of the Air" from Mrs. Severn, she bestowed upon each of the twenty-eight students of her choice a volume, inscribed with her name and Mr. Ruskin's signature, and bearing the reason for the gift. The appropriateness of some of the gifts was admirable, *e.g.*, "Because she stands by old friends," "Because the queen likes her." When the last happy one had kissed the May Queen's hand, the Principal tendered, on the part of the students, their best thanks and heartiest love to Mr. Ruskin, which Mrs. Severn promised to convey. After the National Anthem, the Queen proclaimed a whole holiday; but some of her loving subjects remained and carried all the flowers to different hospitals in the vicinity.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to theuse of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance' Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

BIRTHS.

May 9, at Chichester, the wife of the Rev. Prebendary BENNETT, of a daughter.

May 11, at the Rectory, Market Deeping, the wife of the Rev. W. W. HOWARD, M.A., of a son.

May 11, at 39, Wilton-crescent, Lady FLORA WILMOT, of a daughter.

May 12, at Brackley, Northants, the wife of the Rev. JOHN W. BOYD, of a son.

May 14, at 66, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of the Rev. B. SAVORY, of a son.

May 14, at Lancaster, the wife of G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, M.D., Medical Superintendent Royal Albert Asylum, of a son.

May 14, at 33, Charleville-road, S.W., the wife of H. CURTIS BENNETT, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

May 17, at 1, Hereford-gardens, Park-lane, W., the wife of CHARLES N. P. PHIPPS, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 10, at St. Mary's, Lewisham, the Rev. CHARLES DRUCE FARRAR, B.A., Curate of the parish, to ROSE ALICE, second daughter of Colonel HANDYSIDE, R.A., late of the Tower.

May 11, at St. George's, Worthing, the Rev. ROBERT G. HUNT, B.A., late Curate of St. Mary, Hornsey-rise, to ELIZABETH SCOTT, eldest daughter of the Rev. RICHARD GUNNERY, late Vicar of St. Mary, Hornsey-rise.

May 16, at St. Matthew's, Oakley-square, WELLES ORTON, only son of WELLES CHARLTON, Esq., of Thrussington, Leicestershire, to LAURA, widow of E. FORBES THOMPSON, Capt. R.M.L.I.

May 16, at Vernon House, Weston Park, Bath, General HENRY EDWARD DOHERTY, C.B., late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to BEATRICE KATHERINE LOUISA, daughter of the late Rev. H. A. SIMCOE, of Penheale, Cornwall, and Wolford, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

April 23, drowned at sea, homeward bound from Melbourne, in the ship Shannon, ALAN LANE COULSON, Lieut. 4th Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regt., and eldest son of John Edmund Coulson, M.A., Vicar of Long Preston, Yorks, aged 20.

May 8, at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, after one day's illness, terminating most suddenly in apoplexy of the lungs, THOMAS WOODBINE HINCHLIFF, Esq., F.R.G.S., late President of the Alpine Club, eldest son of the late Chamberlain Hinchliff, Esq., aged 56.

May 8, JOHN POGMORE, Merevale, Atherstone, in his 58th year; also, on the 10th, FRANK HERBERT POGMORE, his son, Solicitor, Atherstone, in his 28th year. Both died from injuries received in the Baxterley Colliery explosion.

May 8, at 31, Lansdowne-crescent, Leamington, Major NICKLE, only son of the late Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, Commander of the Forces in Australia.

May 9, at Merevale, of injuries caused on the 2nd of May by an explosion at the Baxterley Colliery, while, with others, endeavouring to save life, WILLIAM STRATFORD DUGDALE, Esq., of Merevale Hall and Blyth Hall, in the county of Warwick, aged 54

May 10, at Finedon Vicarage, Northamptonshire, WILLIAM MACKWORTH PAUL, aged 23, second surviving son of the Rev. George Woodfield Paul, Vicar of Finedon.

May 10, at the Rectory, Kirkby Wiske, ELIZABETH ESTHER, wife of the Rev. J. J. PULLEINE.

May 11, at 13, North-terrace, Camberwell, Vice-Admiral MATTHEW STAINTON NOLLOTH, aged 71.

May 11, at Headborough, Tallow, county Waterford, CATHERINE, widow of the late Rev. PERCY SCOTT SMYTH, in her 82nd year.

May 14, at her residence, 20, Marquess-road, Canonbury, SARAH CROSBY, elder daughter of the late Richard Crosby, of the firm of B. and B. Crosby, Publishers, of Stationers'-hall-court (predecessors of Simpkin and Marshall), in her 83rd year.

May 14, at Cowley Rectory, Uxbridge, MARY ST. ALBAN, wife of the Rev. JOHN CROSIER HILLIARD, Rector of Cowley, in her 56th year

May 14, at Funchal, Madeira, FRANCES MARIA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM DOWNES WILLIS, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Elsted, Sussex.

May 15, at Kidwell's Park, Maidenhead, CHARLOTTE CATHCART, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, Rector of Methley and Vicar of Kippax.

May 15, at Springfield Dukes, Chelmsford, after a few days' illness, from an affection of the heart, HERBERT PORTEUS PEMBERTON, son of the late Rev. Stanley Pemberton, aged 23.

May 17, at Bath, JULIA, wife of the Rev. JOHN SOUTHGATE Austin, Vicar of The Leigh, Gloucestershire.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, & BATTERIES.

THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

PULVERMACHER'S CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and BATTERIES are the only real electro-generators extant, at once portable, simple, and highly efficacious in many ailments. Their extensive restorative power is due to the mild and easily regulated electric currents they so readily evolve.

MR. PULVERMACHER, after long years of perfecting work, is now enabled to give such inducements that no one need hesitate a moment to try these wonderful electro-curatives, with which no other electro-generator extant can be compared in effectiveness, portability, cheapness, and simplicity of self-application.

"GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER of IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," is the title of a pamphlet which will repay perusal, and give every sufferer that confidence in PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ELECTRIC APPLIANCES which they deserve.

THIS PAMPHLET will be sent, post-free, from

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,

194, REGENT STREET, London, W.

LATEST NEWS.

St. Petersburg, May 19.

Reports have reached here of an agrarian insurrection in the south-west of Russia. It is stated that the peasants have risen, demanding a fresh distribution of the land, and have committed various outrages. The Mansions of the Comte Bobrinski and Senator Kluelime are mentioned as having been wrecked and pillaged.

The Minister of the Imperial Household is stated to have issued a circular to the Court dignitaries informing them that the coronation of the Czar will be celebrated at Moscow on September 6th, and that the festivities on the occasion will last a fortnight.

The Moscow Exhibition will be opened on the 29th inst.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria left here on Thursday for Moscow.

Vienna, May 19.

According to intelligence received here from Russia, the well-to-do Jews in all the larger towns are forming secret clubs, in order to facilitate the speedy emigration of their poorer co-religionists. The rabbis, notwithstanding the warning of the authorities, favour the preparations for a Jewish emigration *en masse* from Russia.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6 Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 11.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. S andringha	M
2. O ldcastl	E
3. L aburnu	M
4. D our	O
5. I sa	R
6. E lem	I
7. R os	A
8. S ou	L

Notes.—Light 6: A resinous substance imported from Manilla. Light 8: Wordsworth's Sonnet on "The Immortality of the Soul."

Correct solutions have been received from Arab, Conjecture, Cousins, Chestnut, Culverin, Etak, Florence, Gaffer, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Hero, Iris, Jumbo, Ketha, Katydid, Lavecrep, Land o' Nod, Lathyra, M.A.E.B., Mac, Mrs. Mums, Mere Hazard, Peewit, Persevere, Roma, Sparks, Spero, St. Michael, and Tutamen.—29 correct, 12 incorrect; total, 41.

"Cousins" is credited with a correct solution to Acrostic No. 10.

The correspondents who have written about "Nihil" will be answered next week.

Two Acrostics are inserted this week for the benefit of those who have contributed one during the current quarter. Anyone else sending solutions to both will be credited with neither.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13a.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Prom.

Is the time near when this shall cease?
A change may bring us days of peace!

1.
Should it be "courteous," you may gain
But still 'tis wiser to refrain.

2.
Alas! poor soul, with joy elate,
She ran ——, but met a cruel fate.

3.
How black a night does this appear!
A wretched state, no ray can cheer!

4.
n length three miles, in breadth one mile,
Fi nd in the north this noted isle.

5.
Nor gate, nor wall, prevent its stray,
And yet it does not run away.

6.
As 'twas, and is,—so let it be—
Answer me this, if you agree.

7.
But dross is this; we are in proverb told
That speech is only silver,
Silence, gold.

JEEBI.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13b.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;
Treason has done his worst.

1.
To set us 'gainst each other day and night
Appears the Radicals' extreme delight.

2.
Far be the day when these initials stand
Foremost of all in England's loyal land.

3.
Our best have died this noble badge to win.

4.
To take her rival's life she thought no sin.

5.
The aid invoked by every would-be bard.

6.
The drunkard's loathsome and well-earned reward.

7.
She wears her crown in peace and free from strife.

8.
At last we learn this *is* the seat of life.

9.
Mine to record the cruel deed
Which saw a blameless victim bleed.

W. T. L.

SOCIETY.

By command of the Queen a State ball was given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by the Countess of Morton, Miss Knollys, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Colville of Culross, the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice, and Colonel Teesdale, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived from St. James's Palace, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, Baron Both, and Major Winsloe. His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark arrived from Marlborough House, attended by Captain Honneus. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Hesse arrived at the Palace, attended by Captain Rapparel. Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at the ball, attended by Lady Susan Leslie Melville and Colonel G. G. Gordon. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) arrived from Kensington Palace, attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara. Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice was present at the ball, attended by Lady Churchill. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived from Clarence House, attended by a Lady and Gentleman in Waiting. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn were present at the ball, attended by Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry). His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Bateson. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, their Highnesses the Maharajah Duleep Sing and the Maharanee, the Count and Countess Gleichen, the Countess Feodore Gleichen, and Count Edward Gleichen were invited to the ball. The Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the Palace, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Patterson, the Exon in Waiting. A Guard of Honour of the Grenadier Guards was mounted in the Court of the Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, and the members of the Royal Family, conducted by the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Great Officers of State, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, entered the Saloon shortly before eleven o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich silver tissue covered in clouds of silver gauze and crêpe lissé, looped with large bunches of natural lilies of the valley. Corsage of rich white antique satin, with bunches of lilies of the valley embroidered in silver; headdress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish Family Order. Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of pearl grey satin duchesse, handsomely trimmed with pearl embroidery, draped with old Irish point, and fastened up with bunches of pink roses and shaded leaves; headdress, a diadem of diamonds and pink roses; ornaments, diamonds and pearls. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for the Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club was held on Wednesday in Hyde-park, when a very large and fashionable attendance assembled at the Magazine to witness what is generally accepted as one of the sights of the London season. The Four-in-Hand Club has now been established upwards of twenty-two years, and, in consequence of its success, the Coaching Club, who held their first meet on Saturday last, was founded a few years ago, and the two associations hold annually two meets during the London season. The weather on Wednesday was very fine, and, long before half-past twelve o'clock, carriages of every description and horsemen and horsewomen thronged to the neighbourhood of the Magazine, and were ranged by the police in rows by the side of the road on the north side of the Serpentine, while the drives in the immediate vicinity were thronged with such an immense number of pedestrians that the police could with difficulty keep a line. Sir Henry Meysey Thompson, on whose drag Lord Rowton was seated, was the first to drive up with his well-known team of black browns; and he was followed soon afterwards by Count Münster, the German Ambassador, with his evenly-matched chestnuts; while to him succeeded the Duke of Portland, with a magnificent team of blacks; followed by Lord Londesborough, who drove a neat blue coach picked out with white, with a couple of bay wheelers and brown leaders; Mr. Chandos Pole, with two bays and two chestnuts; the Marquis of Waterford, with a handsome team of greys; Mr. Adrian Hope, with four very nice browns; the drag of the Royal Horse Guards, drawn by a team of bays and driven by Lord Kilmarnock; Lord Cole's coach and bays, driven by Lord A. Somerset; the drag of the 1st Life Guards, with a handsome team of chestnuts driven by Captain Spicer; Lord Hothfield, with four blacks; Lord Aveland, the vice-president of the Club, with a handsome team of dark browns, the Prince of Wales being seated on the box, with Sir George Wombwell and Mr. Christopher Sykes behind him; General Dickson, with a team made up of a black off-wheeler, brown near wheeler, a dapple brown near leader, and a light bay off leader; and lastly, the Duke of Beaufort, the popular president of the Club, whose team of browns was much admired. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children, and the Duchess of Teck were both present in carriages. The Duke of Teck was on horseback. The procession was led off by the Duke of Beaufort, followed by Lord Aveland, Count Münster, Sir Henry Meysey Thompson, Lord Waterford, and the other minor teams, who drove along the road round by Hyde-park-corner, some of them proceeding to Hurlingham, while others returned over the Serpentine bridge and drove in various directions.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick Robert Knollys, fourth son of General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, K.C.B., Usher to the Black Rod, with Edith Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Carter Wood, of Artillery House, Victoria-street, took place on Wednesday at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a large number of relatives and friends of both families were present. The wedding party assembled at a quarter past eleven, the Prince of Wales coming by way of the vestry entrance opposite the Courts of Law. The bride was received by her father as she alighted, and by her six bridesmaids—namely, Miss Kathleen and Miss Florence Carter Wood, sisters of the bride; Miss Burchell and Miss Barron, her cousins; and Miss Tremayne and Miss Adair. Col. Vivian acted as the bridegroom's best man. The Marriage Service, which was choral, was solemnised by the Rev. Canon Wm. Frederick Erskine Knollys, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and preacher and chaplain at Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, assisted by the Rev. H. Elliott Fox, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster. After the Benediction the newly-married couple, preceded by the clergy and followed by the Prince of Wales, General Sir William Knollys, &c., proceeded to the vestry for the registration of the marriage, the Prince of Wales and Sir William Knollys signing the register as witnesses. The bride wore a dress of the richest white satin duchesse; the train and bodice were made *à la* Pompadour, the skirt being covered with handsome embroidered ficelle; a superb tiara of diamonds and a Brussels lace veil, fastened by a diamond fly, the gift of the bridegroom, completed a beautiful toilet. The bridesmaids were attired alike in tasteful costumes of white duchesse satin, the skirt edged with a wide full ruche, with draperies of white nun's cloth, looped on one side with large flots of satin ribbon; fichus of fine point d'esprit, and small bonnets of white tulle *en plissé*, trimmed with white lilac and white ostrich feathers. Each lady wore a catseye and diamond pin, the gift of the bridegroom. On leaving the church the wedding party went to Mr. and Mrs. Carter Wood's house in Victoria-street for breakfast. The band of the Scots Guards was in attendance, and played during the *déjeûner*. Covers were laid for 160 guests. Among those present at the church and at breakfast were his Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness de Santurce, Prince Dolgorouky, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Aylesford, the Dowager Countess of Harrington and Lady Philippa Stanhope, Viscount and Viscountess Parker, Lord and Lady Claud J. Hamilton, Viscount Dupplin, Lord and Lady Poltimore and Hon. Miss Bampfylde, Lord and Lady Hammond and Hon. Miss Hammond, Lord A. Somerset, Lord Douglas Gordon, M.P., Lord Capell, Lord A. Gordon Lennox, Lord Francis Gordon Lennox, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Miss A. de Rothschild, Lord and Lady Walter Campbell, Lord and Lady Suffield, Archdeacon and Mrs. Jennings, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Augusta Fane, the Right Hon. General Sir William Knollys and Miss Knollys, Sir H. and Lady Wake, Sir R. and Lady Cathcart, Sir E. and Lady Falkiner, Lady Julia Bouwens and Miss Bouwens, Lady St. Aubyn and Miss St. Aubyn, Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Sir Allen Young, Hon. D. Stanhope, Hon. Luke White, Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., Hon. Mark Bouverie, Colonel Hon. H. Fraser, Major Hon. H. Ward, Colonel Hon. W. Carington, M.P., and Mrs. Carington, Hon. D. Finch, Hon. C. Finch, Hon. Arthur Hay, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt, Captain Hon. Oliver Montagu, Hon. North and Mrs. Dalrymple, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. Parnell, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bampfylde, Hon. Edward Curzon and Miss Curzon, Hon. Rupert Carington, General and Mrs. Mark Wood, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Major-General Fraser, Colonel Knox, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Colonel and Mrs. Knollys, Colonel and Mrs. Johnstone, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. A. Ellis, Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Armytage and Miss Armytage, Colonel and Mrs. Barrington Campbell, Colonel Balfour, Colonel Vanneck, Colonel Leigh, Colonel Walker, Colonel Ewart, Major and Mrs. Knollys, Major E. Larking, Major Kingscote, Captain and Mrs. A. Paget, Captain and Mrs. Chaine, Captain Wickham, Captain Finch, Captain Hartopp, Captain and Mrs. Walker, Captain and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., Mr. F. Astley, Mr. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim, Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Miss Adair, Miss Chetwynd, Mr. and Mrs. Spender Clay, Mr. and Miss Garrett, Mrs. Carson and Miss Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. Praed, M.P., Mr. Atherley, Mr. and Mrs. Allsopp, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. A. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. Henry Streatfeild, Mr. F. Knollys, Mr. A. Knollys, Mr. C. Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodford, Mr. Holtzmann, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bouwens, Mr. and Mrs. Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. Barron, Miss Morris, Mr. A. Murrieta, Mr. L. Drummond, Mr. J. Sayce, Mr. S. Oppenheim, Mr. J. Oppenheim, Mr. G. Vernon, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Hartopp, Mr. C. Barron, and Mr. H. Burchell. Soon after breakfast Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Knollys started for the Bachelor's Cottage at Sandringham, lent to them for the honeymoon by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A marriage took place at St. George's Church, Worthing, on the 11th inst., between the Rev. Robert George Hunt, B.A., and Elizabeth Scott, eldest daughter of the Rev. Reginald Gunnery. The marriage service was solemnised by the Rev. R. Hunt, father of the bridegroom, and the bride's father, vicar of St. George's. The bride wore a dress of white cashmere, trimmed with white broché silk; a wreath of orange blossoms, and a tulle veil. The brideamaids, three in number, were dressed in cream-coloured satin, trimmed with cream lace, Indian muslin, and bunches of pale pink May.

Mrs. Kemmis Betty gave a musical At Home at 21, Hyde Park-gate South, on the 12th inst. It proved a brilliant entertainment; the music was exceptionally good, between four and five hundred guests were present, and as the weather was lovely, the tents in the garden proved an additional attraction, and tempted many out. The first part of the concert opened with a solo on the pianoforte by Miss Bessie Waugh, followed by "Dal aule Raggianti," sung by Miss Hope Glenn and Mr. Percy Blandford. Master Joseph Skuze played a Polonaise on the violin; Miss Agnes Larkcom, Miss José Sherrington, Miss de Fonblanque, Mr. Theo. Marzials, Mr. Walter Fletcher, and Mr. Cotaford Dick rendering the rest of the well-selected programme. A musical sketch by Mr. George Grossmith wound up the first part. The hostess, who played a duet by Suppé with Mr. Cotaford Dick in her usual brilliant style, wore a peacock moire and satin dress, trimmed with moonlight beads; and among those present were the Earl and Countess of Lindsay and Miss Dallas, the Earl and Countess of Limerick, the Earl and Countess of Mar, the Countess of Winterton and the Ladies Turnour, Lady Caroline Lindsay, Lady Agnes More Nesbitt and the Misses More Nesbitt, Lord d'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, Lady Braye, Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady Trollope, Lady Amelius Beauclerck, the Hon. Mrs. Burges and the Misses Burges, the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd and the Misses Chetwynd, the Hon. Mrs. Elliot, Lady Abinger, Lady and Miss Commerell, Lady and the Misses Miller and the Hon. Miss Hammond, Sir Edward and Lady Hulse and Miss Hulse, Lady and Miss Jessel, Lady and Miss Waldie Griffith, Lady Hamond Græme, Lady Seymour, Lady Louisa Cator and Miss Cator, Lady and Miss Watson, the Japanese Minister, Jushi Mori, Prince Dolgorouky, Lady and Miss Grant, Mrs. Darby Griffith, Mrs. Loftus Otnay, &c.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed at 102¼ for money, and 102¼ to 102¼ for the account. The sum of £20,000 in gold was sent into the Bank.

It is an undoubted fact, for which we can vouch, that Mr. Parnell has received from the Secret Revolutionary Tribunal a formal notice of his trial and condemnation to death. We hear that he now scarcely ever leaves his residence, and then only under police protection.

The pretended narrative of one of the four perpetrators of the Dublin assassinations, which was published yesterday in the *Freeman's Journal*, bears obvious marks of its want of genuineness, and is probably intended as a *ruse* to deceive the police.

We hear from Dublin that there is good reason to believe that the cssassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are in hiding in one of the low quarters of the city. A reward so large as that offered for their capture might have been thought to present an almost irresistible inducement to denounce the murderers to the authorities. And this, no doubt, would have been done already had it not been for the system of terror which prevails, and also for the fact that the heads of the Revolutionary Organisation have, it is believed, large funds at their disposal.

It is very generally remarked that in the fresh prosecution of the Socialist newspaper, the *Freiheit*, for an atrocious article advocating assassination, the counsel employed for the defence is not Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., who, however, appeared on behalf of Herr Most, at the last prosecution of this infamous print. It is worth noting, in this connection, that a wreath for Lord F. Cavendish's grave at Chatsworth was sent by Mrs. A. M. Sullivan, who is a prominent ally in England of Miss Anna Parnell.

The rumour which we mentioned last week concerning Cardinal M'Cabe, Archbishop of Dublin, has since, we regret to say, been confirmed. His Eminence is quite aware of the risk to which his life is exposed, now that the Vatican has authoritatively condemned the revolutionary agitation in Ireland.

We believe that the attention of the police has been drawn to several localities in London where meetings of the worst class of Fenians are held. The Government are also aware of the prominent part played in political agitation by the female members of the Revolutionary Societies, both in England and Ireland.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Healy said that if the Government would not make concessions on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, he would not like to be responsible for the consequences. The "consequences" here not obscurely hinted at—we may say threatened—are of a kind with which we are unhappily too familiar. But we are unable to say why Mr. Healy should dislike "to be responsible" for them; because, unless we are greatly misinformed, he must feel, from his past experiences, that there could be at least no novelty in his incurring a responsibility of this character.

It is unnecessary for us to point out how completely our statements as to the "Kilmainham Compact" have been verified. Important as have been the revelations of the last few days, there can be little doubt that much more information relating to the "Compact" still remains to be made known to the world.

We are glad to hear that the council of the English Church Union are using great exertions to prevent the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Petitions to the House of Lords are being extensively circulated for signature, and forms of petition can be obtained from the office on application.

Mr. Wollaston F. Pym has resigned the Secretaryship of the Middlesex Conservative Association. At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on Thursday a resolution was passed thanking Mr. Pym for the valuable services he has rendered the Conservative party. It was also resolved to present him with a suitable testimonial, and a subscription list for that purpose was opened.

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